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INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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25X1

COUNTRY Poland

REPORT

SUBJECT City Plan of Gliwice

DATE DISTR.

15 JUL 1958

NO. PAGES

38

REFERENCES

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DATE OF
INFO.PLACE &
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SOURCE EVALUATIONS ARE DEFINITIVE APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE

overlay pinpointing locations of
military installations, government buildings, industrial installations,
bridges, and other points of interest mentioned in the report.

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USAF review completed.

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City Plan of GliwiceGeneral Information

1. Gliwice (N 50-17, E 18-40) was the county seat of Gliwice County, a part of the Katowice Province (powiat). It was situated on flat terrain approximately 200 meters above sea level. The average temperatures were about 18 degrees Centigrade during the summer and -5 degrees Centigrade in winter. The average annual precipitation was about 100 centimeters, occurring mostly during the spring and autumn seasons. Approximately 30 percent of the city was destroyed during World War II, the downtown area suffering the heaviest destruction. In 1957, about 70 percent of the destroyed areas had been reconstructed. Further, a series of entirely new constructions had been added since the end of World War II, enlarging the city by about 15 percent from its prewar size.

Population

2. In 1957, the population was about 142,000. Approximately 70 percent of the male inhabitants were office workers employed at the city's numerous institutes and government agencies. The remainder were mostly industrial workers and about 7,000 students who attended the Silesian Polytechnic (Politechnika Slaska im. Wincentego Pstrowskiego). About 60 percent of the population were non-local--mainly Eastern Poles who were former residents of Poland's territories incorporated into the Soviet Union after World War II. The remainder of the population was born and raised in and around Gliwice. This latter group, of course, had been German citizens before and during World War II; following the war, in order not to be expelled, they accepted Polish citizenship. In 1957, about 30 percent of them attempted to renounce their Polish citizenship and again become German in order to be able to leave the country. 6,000 to 10,000 Gliwice residents were Communist Party members. Only a small percentage of these were active, however.

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Transportation

3. Transportation facilities within the city included streetcar, bus and taxi services. There were three streetcar lines, numbered 1, 2 and 4. There was no number 3. Line #1 ran west and east through the following streets: ulica Zygmunt Starego, ulica Kosciuszki, ulica Dworcowa,

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ulica Poczkowa, ulica Zwyciestwa, ulica Nowowiejska, plac (square) Piastow, ulica Jagielonska, ulica Zabrska, and ulica Chorzowska. The line then went on to Zabrze (N 50-19, E 18-47). Its daily schedule was from 0400 hours to 0030 hours, one streetcar every 30 minutes. Line #2 ran southwest and east through ulica Paszczynska, ulica Mikolowska, ulica Dworcowa, etc., to Zabrze as did Line #1. Its schedule was identical to that of Line #1. Line #4 ran northwest and east through ulica Styczynskiego, ulica Wieszorka, ulica Dolne Waly, ulica Zwyciestwa, etc., to Zabrze, also as Line #1. Its daily schedule was from 0400 hours to 0030 hours, one streetcar every 15 minutes. The over-all condition of the lines and cars was good but the service was inadequate and cars were usually overcrowded. Two inter-city bus enterprises also served Gliwice; one was the Provincial Transportation Enterprise (Wojewodzkie Przedsiębiorstwo Komunikacyjne), commonly referred to as "red" (the buses were painted red), the other was the State Automobile Transportation (Panstwowa Komunikacja Samochodowa - PKS), commonly called "blue" (its buses were painted blue). Each enterprise had a series of lines which ran between Gliwice and neighboring towns and cities with a few stops in each locality. Blue buses departed from and arrived at the main railroad station (Inclosure 1, Point 140). The red bus terminal was located on Plac Piastow (Inclosure 1, Point 94). All buses, both red and blue, ran daily from 0600 hours through 1000 hours, usually one hour between buses. Buses ran more frequently between Gliwice and larger neighboring cities than to and from smaller towns. The city's transportation system also included taxis. Whereas all other transportation services were state owned, taxis were privately owned, usually by the drivers. Their service was available 24 hours a day; fares were from 10 to 20 zlotys within the city.

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Identification Data

5. Inclosure I is an overlay of a non-standard city plan of Gliwice, pinpointing the locations of military installations, government buildings, industrial installations, bridges, and other points of interest. All distances and measurements are approximate unless otherwise specified. Numbers in parentheses below refer to corresponding numbers on the overlay:

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- (1) Old Municipal Building - located on ulica Rynek, it housed the city's public library and several offices of the city administration. An old, four-story, plastered brick structure with a sheet-metal, hipped roof, it measured 15 x 12 x 20 meters.
- (2) Military Construction Enterprise (Wojskowe Przedsiębiorstwo Budowlane - WFB) - located on ulica Rynek, this organization was in charge of all military constructions, including airfields, in the Gliwice area. It employed about 80 civilian engineers, technicians, draftsmen and administrative personnel supervised by one army colonel (name unknown). The enterprise was housed in a four-story, plastered brick building with a red tile, gable or hipped roof. The building measured 15 x 15 x 20 meters.
- (3) Polish National Bank Branch - located on ulica Gornych Walow in a four-story, plastered brick building with a slate tile, gable roof. It measured 20 x 15 x 20 meters.
- (4) Militia's Mess - including a dining room and recreation hall. Only security forces and law enforcement personnel could use these facilities. It was housed in a three-story, plastered brick building which measured 15 x 10 x 15 meters. The mess occupied only the ground floor; the remainder of the building consisted of private apartments. Name of street and type of roof were unrecalled.
- (5) Polish National Bank and Postal Savings Accounts (Narodowy Bank Polski i Pocztaowa Kasa Oszczednosci - NBP i PKO) - located on ulica Dolnych Walow in a four-story, plastered brick building with a slate tile, hipped roof. It measured 20 x 15 x 20 meters.
- (6) Dormitories of the Silesian Polytechnic Mining Department - bordered by ulica Rynek, ulica Zwyciestwa and Plac (square) Maczny, they were located in a six-story, frame-shaped, plastered brick building with a slate tile, gable roof. The building's outside dimensions were 50 x 40 x 30 meters. About 400 students were housed here. Various anti-government activities such as public demonstrations usually originated in this building.
- (7) Ulica Pocztaowa - a one-way street to the northwest, with an asphalt surface 10 meters wide. It was served by streetcar line numbers 1 and 2.

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- (8) New Mines Project Bureau (Biuro Projektow Nowych Kopaln) - located on ulica Gornych Walow, this organization planned the development of newly discovered coal and metal ore deposits. This was the only organization of its kind in Poland. It also supervised projects for other countries, China in particular. It had about 80 personnel and was housed in a four-story, plastered brick building with a hipped, tile roof. The building measured 15 x 10 x 20 meters.
- (9) Polish National Bank Branch - located on ulica Gornych Walow in a four-story, plastered brick building with a slate tile, hipped roof. The building measured 20 x 15 x 20 meters.
- (10) Health Division (Wydzial Zdrowia) - located on ulica Ziemowita, it had approximately 30 medical personnel. Its mission was the supervision of public health in the Gliwice area, e.g., it could order mass inoculations. It was housed in a three-story, plastered brick building with a slate tile, hipped roof. The building measured 15 x 10 x 10 meters.
- (11) Teachers' Preparatory School (Szkoła Podstawowa) - located on ulica Padarewskiego, in a four-story, red brick building with a slate tile, hipped roof. It measured 40 x 20 x 20 meters. There were about 800 students.
- (12) Public High School - located on ulica Gornych Walow in a four-story, plastered brick building with a tile, hipped roof. It measured 40 x 30 x 20 meters.
- (13) Ulica Gornych Walow - street, asphalt and cobblestone surface about 10 meters wide.
- (14) Central Administration of Technical Gases (Centralny Zarzad Gazow Technicznych) - located on ulica Gornych Walow, this was Poland's central administrative office for all plants producing gases such as acetylene, oxygen, etc. It was housed in a three-story, plastered brick building with a tile, hipped roof. The building measured 20 x 10 x 10 meters. About 60 personnel worked here.
- (15) Electric Power Surveys (Energo Pomiar) - its mission consisted of dispatching surveying crews to various plants and enterprises to periodically check and test all activities and equipment connected with electric power. There were about three such organizations

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in Poland, each having its own area of responsibility. This particular organization had about 100 personnel. It was housed in a postwar, four-story, red brick (probably plastered by now) building, equipped with either a gable or hipped roof covered with tar paper. The building measured 20 x 20 x 15 meters.

- (16) City Militia Headquarters (Główna Komenda Miejska Milicji) - located on ulica Inwalidów Wojennych, it was housed in a four-story, plastered brick building with a tile, hipped roof. The building measured 20 x 10 x 15 meters.
- (17) Mining Works Enterprise (Przedsiębiorstwo Robot Górniczych) - located on Plac (square) Wolności, it was housed in a five-story, plastered brick building with a slate tile, hipped roof. The building measured 20 x 15 x 20 meters. This organization was responsible for the exploitation of coal mines in the Gliwice area. Across from the building, centrally located on the square (Plac Wolności), was a water reservoir for fire fighting purposes. It was rectangular in shape, and measured 30 x 15 x 3 meters.
- (18) Steel Industry Projects Bureau (Biuro Projektów Przemysłu Hutniczego) - located on Plac Wolności, this organization was responsible for the execution of all projects pertaining to the production of iron and steel. Along with two additional such offices in Gliwice, it served the entire country. It was housed in a five-story, plastered brick building with a slate tile hipped roof. The building measured 20 x 20 x 20 meters.
- (19) Communist Party School - a three-story, plastered brick building with a tile hipped roof and measuring 10 x 10 x 10 meters. Active Party members attended evening classes in political sciences here. They also received propaganda instructions pertaining to their particular circles. 25X1
- (20) Central Administration of Iron and Steel Works Enterprises (Centralny Zarząd Przedsiębiorstw Robot Hutniczych) - located on ulica Zwycięstwa, it was housed in a postwar, five-story, plastered brick building with a tile, gable roof. The building measured 30 x 15 x 20 meters. Also housed in this building were the offices of the Iron and Steel

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Works Reconditioning Enterprise (Hutnicze Przedsiębiorstwo Remontowe) and the Central Administration of Turbine Construction (Centralny Zarząd Budowy Turbin).

- (21) Transportation Bureau of the Gliwice Association for Coal Industry (Biuro Transportu Gliwickiego Zjednoczenia Przemysłu Węglowego) - located on ulica Marcina Strzody, it was responsible for all transportation problems dealing with the coal industry in the Gliwice area. It planned and scheduled all coal transports in conjunction with the country's various means of transportation. It was also responsible for the transport of miners to and from work and for the transport of mining supplies and various other items peculiar to the industry. It was assigned about 100 assorted trucks, 10 buses and 20 passenger cars. It was housed in one hall and two garage buildings. The hall was a one-story, plastered brick structure with a glass-panel, gable roof of steel construction. It measured 40 x 30 x 10 meters. It was used as a vehicle maintenance shop. The garages were each two stories high, of plastered brick construction with flat, tar paper roofs. One measured 30 x 5 x 10 meters, with space for 10 vehicles, the other measured 18 x 5 x 5 meters, with space for six vehicles. The second floors of the garages housed offices.
- (22) Main Post Office - located on ulica Pocztowa, it consisted of an old, five-story, red brick building with a hipped, red tile roof. It measured 30 x 30 x 40 meters. The city's central telephone exchange was also located here.
- (23) Silesian Polytechnic Electrical Department - located on ulica Marcina Strzody, it consisted of a five-story, plastered brick building with a tile hipped roof. It measured 20 x 20 x 25 meters.
- (24) City Water Works Repairs and Installations - located on ulica Wrocławska, this organization employed about 100 workers. It was housed in a one-story hall of red brick construction, with a flat, tar paper roof. The building measured 20 x 10 x 5 meters.
- (25) First Militia Precinct (1-szy Komisariat Milicji Obywatelskiej) - located on ulica Gornych Walow, it was housed in a four-story, plastered brick building

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with a tile, hipped roof. The building measured 15 x 10 x 20 meters. The precinct consisted of approximately 80 to 100 personnel.

- (26) Ulica Mokolowska - street, with a cobblestone surface, about 10 meters wide and served by streetcar line #2.
- (27) Management of Workers Settlement Construction (Dyrekcja Budowy Osiedli Robotniczych) - located on ulica Gornych Walow, it was housed in a four-story, plastered brick building with a slate tile, gable roof. The building measured 20 x 10 x 20 meters. About 80 personnel, mostly engineers and architects, worked here.
- (28) Social Security Bureau (Zaklad Ubezpieczen Spolecznych) - located on ulica Ziemowita, it consisted of a four-story, red brick building with a tile, hipped roof, and measured 30 x 20 x 20 meters. Twice per year, in March and October, military draftees received medical examinations here.
- (29) District Military Board (Powiatowa Rejonowa Komenda Uzupełnień) - all matters pertaining to military drafts, discharges, etc., were handled here. It was housed in a three-story, plastered brick building (roof type unrecalled) which measured 20 x 5 x 15 meters. An army quartermaster office was also located here.
- (30) Institute of Industrial Economics and Organization (Instytut Ekonomiki i Organizacji Przemyslu) - located on ulica Zygmunt Starego, its mission consisted of finding new management methods for various industries. It was housed in a three-story, plastered brick building with a slate tile, hipped roof. The building measured 15 x 15 x 15 meters.
- (31) Chief Technical Organization (Naczelna Organizacja Techniczna) - membership in this organization was restricted to engineers and technicians. Its mission was the improving of its members' technical and political knowledge. Monthly dues were one percent of the members' monthly wages. The organization was housed in a three-story, plastered brick building with a slate tile, gable roof. The building measured 15 x 8 x 15 meters.

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- (32) State Archives (Archiwum Panstwowe) - located on ulica Zygmunta Starego, it was housed in a two-story, plastered brick building with a tile, hipped roof. The building measured 20 x 5 x 10 meters.
- (33) Katowice Industrial Construction Group (Katowicki Zespól Budownictwa Przemyslowego) - located on ulica Szopena, it consisted of two buildings; one was a postwar, three-story, plastered brick structure with a hipped, tar paper roof, and measured 10 x 6 x 10 meters. The second building was a one-story, wooden structure with a tar paper, gable roof, and measured 30 x 4 x 3 meters.
- (34) Institutes of Metallurgy, Non-Ferrous Metals, and Fire-Resistant Materials.
- (35) Ulica Wieszorka - cobblestone street, 10 meters wide, and served by streetcar line #4.
- (36) Courthouse - located on ulica Powstancow, it was a four-story, plastered brick building with a slate tile, hipped roof, measuring 30 x 20 x 20 meters.
- (37) Prison - located on ulica Wieszorka, it consisted of an "L"-shaped, five-story, red brick building with a flat roof, measuring 30 x 30 x 20 x 20 meters. It was surrounded by a three-meter-high brick wall topped with several rows of barbed and high-tension wires.
- (38) Bureau of Metallurgical and Electrotechnical Plants Projects (Biuro Projektowania Zakladow Przemyslu Metalowego i Elektrotechnicznego) - located on ulica Marchlewskiego, this office planned the construction of new metallurgical and electronical products manufacturing plants. It was housed in a four-story, plastered brick building with a tile, hipped roof. The building measured 20 x 20 x 20 meters. About 150 personnel were employed here.
- (39) Building - located on ulica Mariana Strzody, it housed a number of offices connected with the coal industry. It consisted of a five-story, plastered brick structure measuring 30 x 20 x 20 meters with a slate tile, hipped roof.

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- (40) Public Dental Clinic - located on ulica Kolopnicka, it consisted of about 30 state employed dentists who provided free dental care to the population. The clinic was housed in a three-story, plastered brick building measuring 15 x 10 x 10 meters with a tile gable roof.
- (41) Cardboard Factory (Fabryka Tektury) - located on ulica Armii Czerwonej, it consisted of three red brick buildings with flat, tar paper roofs. One housed the workshops; it was two stories high and measured 30 x 20 x 15 meters. The second building was a one-story warehouse which measured 10 x 5 x 3 meters, and the third, which housed administrative offices, was a one-story structure which measured 8 x 3 x 3 meters. All of the factory's production was for military use.
- (42) Wire Factory (Fabryka Drutu) - located on ulica Duboisza, it consisted of about six buildings of steel frame and red brick construction. The factory employed approximately 500 workers and covered an area which measured 300 x 100 meters. The first building was a three-story structure with a tar paper, gable roof, and measured 20 x 10 x 10 meters. The second building was a one-story hall with a monitor-type tar paper roof, and measured 30 x 20 x 12 meters. A third building was identical to the second;
- Although this factory produced wire and various wire products, it also carried on some other type of production, since its area was abnormally restricted.
- (43) Central Administration of Fire-Resistant Materials - a postwar, four-story building of plastered brick construction with a red tile, gable roof, measuring 25 x 8 x 20 meters. Name of the street on which the building was located was unrecalled.
- (44) District Militia Headquarters (Powiatowa Komenda Milicji Obywatelskiej) - located on ulica Barlickiego, it was housed in a three-story, plastered brick building with a slate tile, hipped roof. The building measured 10 x 10 x 15 meters.
- (45) Ulica Zwyciestwa - cobblestone street, 15 meters wide, and served by streetcar lines #1, 2, and 4.

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- (46) Management of Fire-Resistant Materials Reconditioning Enterprises (Dyrekcja Przedsiębiorstwo Remontowych Materiałów Ogniotrwałych) - located on ulica Dworcowa, it was housed in a three-story, plastered brick building with a slate tile, gable roof. The building measured 20 x 15 x 20 meters. A small portion of the same building was occupied by the Management of Customs (Dyrekcja Celna).
- (47) Building - located on ulica Zwyciestwa, it was a seven-story, plastered brick structure with a slate tile, gable roof. It measured 60 x 50 x 30 meters. The following organizations were housed here: City Administration (Zarząd Miejski), Central Administration of Chemical Plants Construction (Centralny Zarząd Budowy Zakładów Chemicznych) Central Administration of By-products (Centralny Zarząd Polproduktów), Central Administration of Chemical Synthesis (Centralny Zarząd Syntezy Chemicznej), and Central Administration of Non-organic Chemical Industry.
- (48) Investments Bank - located on ulica Zwyciestwa in a five-story, plastered brick building equipped with a slate tile, hipped roof. It measured 20 x 20 x 20 meters.
- (49) Precast Concrete Materials Manufacturing Plant - in 1957, it was in a very early stage of construction. It was located on ulica Jagiellońska and covered an area which measured 200 x 100 meters.
- (50) Building - located on ulica Nasyp, it was a four-story, plastered brick structure with a tile, hipped roof. It measured 40 x 30 x 20 meters. It housed the offices of the Projects Bureau "Elektroprojekt" (Biuro Projektów "Elektroprojekt") and the Katowice Electrical Equipment Installation Association (Katowickie Zjednoczenie Elektromontażowe).
- (51) Ulica Dworcowa - cobblestone street, 15 meters wide, and partially served by streetcar lines #1 and 2.
- (52) Polish National Bank Branch - located on ulica Zwyciestwa in a four-story, plastered brick structure equipped with a hipped roof covered with slate tile. It measured 15 x 15 x 20 meters.
- (53) Post Office - located on ulica Gottwalda, it occupied the ground floor of a four-story, plastered brick building with a slate tile, gable roof. The building measured 10 x 8 x 20 meters. The remainder of the building was made up of private apartments.

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- (54) Silesian Polytechnic Chemical Department - located on ulica Mariana Strzody, it consisted of four buildings. One was a four-story, red brick structure with a hipped roof covered with green tile, and measured 25 x 20 x 25 meters. The second building was a four-story stone structure with a slate tile, hipped roof, and measured 20 x 15 x 20 meters. The third building was a postwar, five-story, plastered brick construction with a low-angle gable roof covered with red tile; it measured 20 x 15 x 20 meters. The last building, which had its entrance on ulica Wroclawska, was a one-story hall of red brick construction with a flat, tar paper roof; it measured 15 x 15 x 7 meters.
- (55) Chemical Industry Projects Bureau (Biura Projektow Przemyslu Chemicznego) - located on ulica Mariana Strzody, several offices which dealt with chemical industry projects were housed here in a five-story, plastered brick building with a flat, tar paper roof. The building measured 80 x 30 x 25 meters. It was built in 1957. Approximately 900 personnel were employed here.
- (56) Students' House of Culture - a three-story, plastered brick structure located on ulica Mariana Strzody, with a slate tile, hipped roof and measuring 15 x 15 x 15 meters.
- (57) City Fire Department - located on ulica Wroclawska, it consisted of one large building and four garages. The building was a three-story, red brick structure with a tile, gable roof. It measured 30 x 20 x 15 meters. The four garages were identical, each a two-story, red brick structure with a red tile, gable roof and measuring 20 x 5 x 10 meters. Each garage was to house two trucks and a certain number of firemen on the second floor. This was the city's only fire department. It consisted of about 80 firemen equipped with five or six trucks.
- (58) Silesian Polytechnic Construction and Sanitation Engineering Departments - located on ulica Katowicka, both departments were housed in a four-story plastered brick building, with a flat, tar paper roof, measuring 50 x 50 x 20 meters. The polytechnic's ROTC instructing staff consisting of one colonel, two majors, six captains, several lieutenants and a number of NCOs was also located here.

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- (59) Silesian Polytechnic Electric Department - it was located on ulica Katowicka and consisted of a four-story, plastered brick building, with a red tile gable roof; it measured 40 x 30 x 30 meters.
- (60) Silesian Polytechnic Mining Department - also located on ulica Katowicka, it consisted of three buildings of plastered brick construction, with flat tar paper roofs. The first building was a four-story structure which measured 150 x 20 x 25 meters. Its construction was completed in 1953. The second building, a four-story structure, measured 100 x 20 x 25 meters and its construction was completed in 1956. The third building was a two-story hall which measured 120 x 40 x 20 meters. In 1957, its construction was not yet entirely completed. The Department was to include two additional buildings which were under construction; they were to be completed in 1958 and 1962, respectively.
- (61) Silesian Polytechnic Student Dormitories - located on ulica Lutycka, they consisted of four identical buildings, each a five-story, plastered brick structure with a flat, tar paper roof. Each measured 20 x 10 x 20 meters. About 400 female and 100 male students were housed here.
- (62) Central Projects Bureau of Mining Machinery (Centralne Biuro Projektow Maszyn Gorniczych) - located on ulica Lutycka in a newly constructed five-story, plastered brick building with a flat, tar paper roof. The building measured 25 x 15 x 20 meters.
- (63) Construction Site - the construction of a large building was to start here in 1958 to house the Projects Bureau of Heavy Machinery and Turbines (Biuro Projektow Maszyn Ciezkich i Turbin).
- (64) Ulica Wroclawska - a cobblestone street about 10 meters wide.
- (65) Polish United Workers' Party District Committee - located on ulica Dworcowa in two identical buildings of postwar construction, each a four-story, plastered brick structure with a red tile, gable roof and measuring 15 x 10 x 15 meters. One building housed the committee's offices while the other housed about 10 Party dignitaries and their families.

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- (66) Veterinarian Station - a three-story, plastered brick structure located on ulica Nowy Swiat, equipped with a slate tile, gable roof and measuring 10 x 5 x 10 meters. The station was staffed with about 10 veterinarians; it served the entire county.
- (67) Employment Office (Urząd Zatrudnienia) - located on ulica Gornych Walow in a four-story, plastered brick building equipped with a slate tile roof; it measured 10 x 5 x 15 meters.
- (68) Ulica Dworcowa - same as Point (51).
- (69) Elementary School - a four-story, red brick building with a tile, gable roof, measuring 50 x 20 x 25 meters, and located on ulica Ziemowita. About 1,000 children attended classes here.
- (70) Presidium of the People's County Council (Prezydium Powiatowej Rady Narodowej) - located on ulica Zygmunta Starego in a four-story, plastered brick building with a tile, hipped roof, and measuring 20 x 10 x 20 meters.
- (71) Streetcar Line #1.
- (72) Ulica Kosciuszki - a cobblestone street, 10 meters wide, and partially served by streetcar line #1.
- (73) Soviet Army Warehouses - located on ulica Zygmunta Starego, they consisted of three buildings of brick construction with tar paper, gable roofs. One, which measured 30 x 20 x 20 meters, was a five-story structure. The two remaining buildings were identical four-story structures, each measuring 20 x 15 x 15 meters. The warehouse area measured about 150 x 150 meters and was surrounded by a brick wall approximately three meters high. The area could be entered through two gates; one located on ulica Zygmunta Starego, the other on ulica Kazimierza Wielkiego. Except for occasional traffic, the gates were always closed. The area was guarded 24 hours a day by an undetermined number of Soviet soldiers.

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- (74) Military Hospital and Barracks - both facilities were located in one building; the hospital occupied the southeastern end; the barracks were in the northwestern end. The building was a four-story, red brick structure with a red tile, gable roof, and measured 100 x 80 x 20 meters. The hospital was utilized by all military services in the area. The barracks portion of the building housed an infantry unit (size and designation unknown) and a military radio station. The entrance to the hospital was located on ulicz Zygmunta Starego; the entrance to the barracks was on ulica Kosciuszki. Each entrance was guarded 24 hours a day by one armed army guard.
- (75) Ulica Sobieskiego - a cobblestone street eight meters wide.
- (76) Water Tower - its superstructure was vertical-cylindrical in shape, resting on a conical shaped base. The superstructure was five meters high and had a diameter of six meters. The base was 20 meters high, six meters in diameter at the bottom and four meters at the top. The tower was located on ulica Sobieskiego and was of red brick construction.
- (77) Plac Grunwaldzki - training grounds for infantry troops. It consisted of a sod area with an obstacle course where local infantry units trained. The area measured about 400 x 300 meters.
- (78 and (79) City Hospital - located on ulica Kosciuszki in three buildings. The main building, Point (78), consisted of a "U"-shaped, four-story, plastered brick structure with a red tile, gable roof. It measured 40 x 20 x 10 x 25 meters. The second and third buildings were similar in size and shape and were joined by a common wall. Each was a four-story, plastered brick structure with a red tile, gable roof and measured 15 x 10 x 20 meters. The hospital was well staffed and equipped.
- (80) Streetcar line #4.
- (81) Ulica Kozielska - a cobblestone street eight meters wide.

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- (82) District Headquarters of Military Reserves (Rejonowa Komenda Uzupelnien) - located on ulica Kozielska in a two-story, plastered brick building with a red tile, hipped roof; it measured 10 x 8 x 10 meters.
- (83) Health Center (Osrodek Zdrowia) - located on ulica Kozielska in a three-story, plastered brick building with a red tile, gable roof. The building measured 25 x 15 x 15 meters. Medical examinations were conducted here free of charge. The center was staffed with about 20 doctors and 30 various other medical personnel.
- (84) Silesian Polytechnic Mechanical Department - located on ulica Jasnogorska in two identical buildings of plastered brick construction, each four-stories high, with a slate tile, hipped roof. Each measured 20 x 20 x 20 meters.
- (85) Militia Station and Personal Identification Document Issuing Office (Komisariat Milicji i Biuro Wydawania Dowodow Osobistych) - a four-story, plastered brick building with a slate tile, gable roof; it measured 20 x 15 x 10 meters.
- [REDACTED]
- (86) Ulica Jasnogorska - a cobblestone street six meters wide.
- (87) Electric Power Transformer Station (Zaklad Sieci Elektrycznych - Zaklad Przetworczy 60 Kilovolts) - located on ulica Armii Czerwonej, it consisted of two buildings and two transformer yards. One building was either a two or three-story, plastered brick structure with a tile, gable roof, and measured 15 x 10 x 15 meters. The other was a two-story, plastered brick structure with a flat, tar paper roof and measured 10 x 8 x 10 meters. One yard located in front of the buildings, between them and the street, had about four transformers. The second yard, located behind the buildings, was not visible from the street [REDACTED]

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- (88) City Hospital's Ear and Eye Division - located on ulica Siekiewicza, it consisted of two buildings. One was a four-story, plastered brick structure with a tile, gable roof, and measured 15 x 10 x 15 meters. The second building was a three-story, plastered brick construction with either a gable or hipped roof covered with tile, and measured 15 x 10 x 10 meters.
- (89) Institute of Oncology (Instytut Onkologii) - one of two such institutes in Poland, the second being located in Warsaw. It was located on ulica Armii Czerwonej in a five-story, red brick building with a flat roof. The building measured 50 x 20 x 25 meters. In addition to research work dealing with tumors and cancer, the Institute was active in the treatment of patients. It was staffed with about 80 personnel. The chief surgeon was Boleslaw Rutkowski.
- (90) Ulica Dubois - partially surfaced with cobblestone and partially with dirt, this street was about eight meters wide.
- (91) Electric Materials Manufacturing Plant (exact name unrecalled) - located on ulica Dubois, it consisted of two buildings. One was a three-story, plastered brick construction with a red tile, hipped roof, and measured 20 x 12 x 15 meters. The other building was a hall [redacted] the main production consisted of electric cables.
- (92) Steel Industry Projects Bureau (Biuro Projektow Przemyslu Hutniczego) - one of three such offices in Gliwice. It was located on ulica Dubois in a "T"-shaped building, originally of prewar construction but enlarged in 1955. It was a four-story, plastered brick structure with hipped roofs covered with slate tile over the building's old portion and red tile over the new part. It measured 30 x 30 x 10 x 25 meters.
- (93) Ulica Bohaterow Ghetta Warszawskiego - a cobblestone street 10 meters wide.
- (94) Plac Piastow - a square, with a cobblestone surface except for its center part which was a dirt area utilized by public buses as a terminal.

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- (95) Railroad Bridge - spanning ulica Wilenska, it was of steel construction. It was about 10 meters long and 15 meters wide, accommodating approximately eight tracks.
- (96) Gliwice Industrial Construction Association (Gliwickie Przemyslowe Zjednoczenie Budowlane) - located on plac (square) Piastow, it was housed in a four-story, plastered brick building with a red tile, hipped roof. The building measured 20 x 10 x 20 meters. This office was in charge of a certain number of construction enterprises which performed the construction of various industrial buildings.
- (97) "1st of May" Iron and Steel Plant (Huta 1-maja) - the plant, which in 1957 employed approximately 4,000 workers, was located on ulica Jagielonska. Its area measured 600 x 300 meters. The majority of the buildings were of prewar construction; however, following World War II, a certain number of new constructions were added, among them two huge halls which were constructed between 1951 and 1954. Both were of steel construction with brick skirts and had glass-paneled, gable roofs. One hall measured 120 x 50 x 20 meters, the other approximately 100 x 40 x 15 meters.
- [redacted] the plant had five or six tall smokestacks. The plant was operated on a 24-hour day with three shifts.
- (98) Ulica Jagielonska - a cobblestone street, 10 meters wide, and partially served by streetcar lines #1, 2 and 4.
- (99) Thermal Power Plant - located on ulica Jagielonska. Since it was surrounded by a wall and was some distance from the street, [redacted] two tanks (presumably for water), vertical-cylindrical in shape, of wooden construction, and measuring 12 meters in height and eight meters in diameter.
- (100) Office of the Silesian Polytechnic President - located on ulica Konarskiego in a one-story, plastered brick building with a flat tar paper roof. The building measured 40 x 8 x 5 meters.

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- (101) Silesian Polytechnic Mechanical Department - located on ulica Konarskiego in a five-story, plastered brick building with a slate-tile, hipped roof. The building measured 30 x 20 x 25 meters. The department also occupied a second building, Point (84).
- (102) Ulica Konarskiego - a cobblestone street 10 meters wide.
- (103) Gliwice Engineering Equipment Plant (Gliwickie Zaklady Urzadzen Technicznych) - located on ulica Robotnicza, the plant consisted of about 15 buildings. Five of these were halls of steel construction with brick skirts and glass-paneled roofs (exact type unrecalled). Each hall measured 20 x 15 x 10 meters. The remaining buildings varied in size and type but were predominantly of plastered brick and red brick construction. The plant employed approximately 1,500 workers and manufactured steel products such as beams, girders, etc., used in the construction of bridges and steel-frame buildings.
- (104) Storage Area - located on ulica Katowicka, it belonged to the Gliwice Industrial Construction Association, Point (96). It consisted of an open area which measured 100 x 100 meters, where construction materials and machinery were stored. It was surrounded by a three-meter-high wooden fence, and was guarded 24 hours a day by two industrial guards.
- (105) Militia Station - located on ulica Katowicka, it occupied the first and second floors of a four-story, plastered brick building with a red-tile, hipped roof. The building measured 15 x 8 x 15 meters. Of the militia force of about 40 men, 10 were usually on duty at the station. The remainder of the building consisted of private apartments.
- (106) Streetcar Line #2.
- (107) Ulica Pszozynska - a cobblestone street, 10 meters wide, served by streetcar line #2.
- (108) Association for Engineering Work (Zjednoczenie Robot Inzynierskich) - located on ulica Opowska, it consisted of four buildings. One was a

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"U"-shaped, one-story, wooden structure with a shed-type, tar paper roof; it measured 30 x 20 x 8 x 5 meters and housed offices. The second building was a two-story, plastered brick structure with a flat tar paper roof. It measured 10 x 8 x 8 meters and also housed offices. The third building, which consisted of garages, was a one-story, plastered brick construction with a flat, tar paper roof; it measured 20 x 5 x 5 meters and was to house eight trucks. The last building was a one-story, plastered brick structure with a flat, tar paper roof, measuring 20 x 10 x 5 meters. It housed workshops. This organization installed sewers, water pipes, and built new roads in conjunction with new constructions.

- (109) Ulica Debowa - a dirt street 15 meters wide.
- (110) Civic Theater - a converted indoor rifle and pistol range located on ulica Nowy Swiat.
- (111) Ulica Nowy Swiat - a cobblestone street eight meters wide.
- (112) Post Office - located on ulica Nowy Swiat, it occupied the ground floor of a three-story, plastered brick building with a red tile, gable roof. The building measured 10 x 8 x 10 meters.
- (113) Ulica Zygmunt Starego - a cobblestone street six meters wide, partially served by streetcar line #1.
- (114) Ulica Mickiewicza - a cobblestone street 10 meters wide.
- (115) Polish Military Border Guard Headquarters and Barracks - located on ulica Styczynskiego. [redacted] three buildings which were visible from the street obscured the rest of the area, [redacted]

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[redacted] The three buildings which could be viewed were arranged in a "U" position, one being parallel to the street, and the other two forming the wings, perpendicular to the street. They were identical. Each was a four-story, plastered brick structure with a red tile, gable roof and each measured 40 x 15 x 20 meters. The area was surrounded by a 2.5-meter-high brick wall. About 1,000 personnel were stationed here. [redacted]

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- (116) Ulica Styczynskiego - a cobblestone street, 10 meters wide and partially served by streetcar line #4.
- (117) Building - located on ulica Styczynskiego, half of this building was occupied by chemical industry offices (exact names unknown) and the other half by an infantry unit headquarters (designation unknown). It was a three-story plastered brick structure with a red tile, hipped roof and measured 50 x 20 x 15 meters. The building was eventually to be vacated by the military and to belong entirely to the chemical industry.
- (118) and (120) Army Non-Commissioned Officers and Officers' Family Housing Area - it consisted of about 30 to 40 assorted cottages with approximately two or three families residing in each dwelling.
- (119) Officers' Club - located on ulica Mieszka I in a three-story, plastered brick building equipped with a hipped roof covered with red tile. The building measured 30 x 20 x 15 meters. It included dining and recreation rooms, and a motion-picture theater.
- (121) Chemical Reagent Manufacturing Plant (Fabryka Odczynnikow Chemicznych) - located on ulica Sowinskiego, this was the only plant of its kind in Poland; it produced chemical reagents for all laboratories in Poland needing such materials. The plant consisted of four buildings. One was a four-story, plastered brick structure with either a gable or hipped roof covered with slate tile, and measured 30 x 15 x 20 meters. The second and third buildings were similar, each a one-story steel frame hall with red brick skirts and a gable-monitor type roof covered with tar paper. Each measured 25 x 15 x 10 meters. The last building was a postwar, two-story, plastered brick construction with a flat, tar paper roof, and measured 25 x 8 x 10 meters. About 600 workers were employed here. Located between the plant and the housing area, Point (118), were four to seven army barracks. The exact number could not be determined since only two of the buildings were visible from the street. They were identical,

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each a four-story, plastered brick structure with a slate tile, hipped roof, and measuring 30 x 15 x 20 meters. An infantry unit (designation and size unknown) was billeted here.

- (122) Gliwice Automobile Part Manufacturing Plant (Gliwicka Wytwarznia Czesci Samochodowych) - located on ulica Belojanisa, it consisted of five buildings. Three of these were identical halls, each of steel frame with brick skirt construction with gable-monitor type roofs covered with tar paper, and measuring 20 x 15 x 10 meters. The fourth building was a postwar, three-story, red brick structure with a red tile, hipped roof, and measured 20 x 10 x 15 meters. The last building was a two-story, red brick structure with a flat, tar paper roof, measuring 15 x 10 x 10 meters. The plant employed about 350 personnel.
- (123) Ulica Belojanisa - formerly known as ulica Labezka, this street was partially cobblestone and partially dirt and about 10 meters wide.
- (124) Gliwice Synthetic Products Plant (Gliwickie Zaklady Tworzyw Sztucznych) - located on ulica Jana Sliwki, the plant consisted of seven major buildings. Three of these were identical halls, each one-story high, steel frame with red brick skirt construction, with a glass-paneled, gable roof and measuring 20 x 15 x 15 meters. The construction of two additional such halls was to begin in 1958. The fourth building, a warehouse, was a three-story, red brick structure measuring 20 x 10 x 15 meters (roof type unrecalled). The fifth building, also used for storage purposes, was a two-story, red brick construction which measured 15 x 10 x 10 meters (roof type unrecalled). The sixth building was a three-story, plastered brick structure with a flat tar paper roof, and measured 15 x 8 x 12 meters. The last building was a one-story, wooden structure with a tar paper, gable roof, measuring 30 x 5 x 4 meters. The plant manufactured bakelite, hard rubber, and celluloid products. About 500 workers were employed here.
- (125) Ulica Wyrzeza Czerwonej Armii - partially cobblestone and partially dirt, this street was five meters wide.

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(126) Meat Products Plant - located on ulica Sienkiewicza in four buildings of red brick construction.

(127) Electric Machines Repair Shops (Zakłady Naprawy Maszyn Elektrycznych) - located on ulica Jana Sliwki in about five buildings and four halls. The plant was surrounded by a four-meter-high brick wall and could barely be seen from the outside [redacted]

25X1

(128) Ulica Jana Sliwki - a cobblestone street, six meters wide.

(129) Wire Factory - located on ulica Duboisza, it was part of the plant located at Point (42). It consisted of four buildings. Two were identical halls of steel frame with brick skirt construction, each measuring 20 x 10 x 10 meters. The third building was a three-story, plastered brick structure with a flat tar paper roof, measuring 15 x 8 x 10 meters. The fourth and last building was a three-story, plastered brick structure with a gable roof (covering unrecalled). It measured 30 x 8 x 10 meters.

(130) Railroad Production Plant (Kolejowe Zakłady Produkcyjne) - located on ulica Wiertka Teodora, it consisted of three major buildings. Two were similar halls, each a red brick structure measuring 20 x 10 x 10 meters (roof type unrecalled). The third building was a four-story, red brick construction, with a slate tile, hipped roof, and measured 20 x 8 x 15 meters. [redacted]

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(131) State Motor Vehicle Transportation Base (Baza Państwowej Komunikacji Samochodowej) - located on ulica Szobiszwicka, it consisted of four major buildings. One was a three-story, plastered brick structure with a slate tile, hipped roof, and measured 15 x 8 x 10 meters. The second building was a two-story, plastered brick construction with a flat tar paper roof, measuring 15 x 8 x 8 meters. The third building, which consisted of garages, was a two-story construction (type of construction unknown) with a flat tar paper roof, measuring 30 x 8 x 8 meters. The fourth building was a one-story hall of steel frame construction

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equipped with a glass-paneled, gable roof, and measuring 20 x 8 x 8 meters. The area measured 150 x 100 meters and was guarded 24 hours a day by industrial guards. It was surrounded by a fence (type and height unrecalled). The base was assigned about 40 buses and 100 trucks.

- (132) Chemical Plant (exact name unrecalled) - located on ulica Toszecka in four or five buildings. Only one building could be seen from the street; it was a three-story, plastered brick structure with a slate tile, hipped roof, and measured 20 x 8 x 10 meters. The plant was surrounded by a two-meter-high wooden fence.

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- (133) Main Administration of Weights and Measures (Główny Urząd Wag 1 Miar) - located on ulica Toszecka, this office controlled all official weighing and measuring apparatus in the Gliwice area.
- (134) Militia Station - located on ulica Toszecka, it occupied the first and second floors of a four-story, plastered brick building with a red tile, hipped roof. The building measured 12 x 8 x 15 meters. The remainder of the building consisted of private apartments. About 20 men were always on duty here.
- (135) Ulica Toszecka - a cobblestone street, 10 meters wide.
- (136) Gliwice Purifying Plant (Gliwicka Fabryka Czyszczenia) - located on ulica Toszecka in three buildings. One was a one-story, plastered brick structure with a flat, tar paper roof, measuring 25 x 5 x 5 meters. The second building was a one-story hall of plastered brick construction with a gable, glass-paneled roof, and measured 20 x 10 x 6 meters. The last building was a three-story, red brick construction with a flat, tar paper roof, measuring 20 x 6 x 15 meters. The plant collected rags from various industrial installations which had been used by machine operators; the oily rags were processed, the oil was removed, refined and reused. About 150 workers, mostly women, were employed here.

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- (137) Transportation Base For Construction Enterprises - located on ulica Kolberga or ulica Torunska, it consisted of two buildings and a parking lot. The first building was a two-story, plastered brick structure with a flat, tar paper roof, measuring 12 x 6 x 10 meters. The second building, which consisted of garages and a workshop, and a one-story structure (type of construction unrecalled) with a flat tar paper roof, and measured 20 x 5 x 5 meters. The area, which measured 100 x 100 meters, was surrounded by a 2.5-meter-high brick wall, and was guarded 24 hours a day by one industrial guard. About 40 trucks and several building construction machines were parked here after working hours.
- (138) Railroad Underpass - 20 meters long, five meters wide and four meters high. It was for pedestrian use only.
- (139) Post Office - located near the main railroad station, Point (140), it consisted of a three-story plastered brick building with a red tile, hipped roof, and measuring 20 x 15 x 15 meters.
- (140) Main Railroad Station - the station building was a four-story, plastered brick structure with a red tile, gable roof, measuring 80 x 20 x 25 meters. There were six tracks for passenger trains; four of these were electrified. The station was not damaged during World War II.
- (141) Two City Foodstuff Warehouses - located on plac (square) Piastowski. One was a two-story, plastered brick construction (roof type unrecalled) measuring 40 x 20 x 10 meters. The second building was a three-story, plastered brick structure (roof type unrecalled) which measured 10 x 5 x 10 meters.
- (142) City Gas Works - located on ulica NaPiaski, it consisted of one building and two gas tanks. The building was a three-story, plastered brick structure which measured 20 x 10 x 15 meters (roof type unrecalled). The tanks were of steel construction, vertical-cylindrical in shape, one measuring 20 meters in height and 12 meters in diameter, the other 10 meters in height and 12 meters in diameter.

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- (143) Ulica Tarnogorska - a cobblestone street, 10 meters wide.
- (144) Radio Station - located on ulica Tarnogorska in a three-story, plastered brick building with a red tile, hipped roof. The building measured 25 x 15 x 15 meters. Located behind the building were four antenna towers of wooden construction, each about 40 meters high. Until 1956, the station was used to jam Western radio broadcasts. In 1957, it was inactive. It was guarded by Corps of Interior Security (KBW) guards.
- (145) Ulica Elzbiety - street, partially surfaced with cobblestone and partially with dirt, eight meters wide.
- (146) Militia Station - located on ulica Lipowa, it occupied the ground floor of a three-story, plastered brick building which measured 10 x 8 x 10 meters (roof type unrecalled). The remainder of the building consisted of apartments.
- (147) Gliwice Fire-Resistant Materials Plant (Gliwickie Zakłady Materialow Ogniowtrwalych) - located on ulica Swierczewskiego, it consisted of about five halls, five major buildings, and a number of smaller constructions. All the halls were of steel frame with brick skirt construction, with flat-monitor roofs covered with tar paper. The largest measured about 30 x 20 x 15 meters and the smallest, 15 x 10 x 8 meters. Each hall housed a furnace which was equipped with a 25-meter-high smokestack of brick construction. Of the five other major buildings, one was a postwar, plastered brick construction measuring 15 x 10 x 10 meters with a flat, tar paper roof. The second building was a three-story, plastered brick structure with a red tile, gable roof, measuring 12 x 8 x 12 meters. The third building was a three-story, plastered brick construction with a red tile, hipped roof, measuring 12 x 12 x 12 meters.

here. About 500 to 700 workers were employed

- (148) New Residential Area - with six plastered brick buildings constructed during 1954 through 1956, each a four-story construction with a red tile,

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gable roof, measuring 10 x 8 x 15 meters. Also located here were the offices of the Steel Works Rebuilding Enterprise (Hutnicze Przedsiębiorstwo Remontowe), with workshops located at Point (207) and the city milk plant.

- (149) Ulica Dabrowskiego - a cobblestone street, 10 meters wide.
- (150) Railroad Dispensary - located on ulica Dabrowskiego in a three-story, plastered brick building with a slate tile, hipped roof. The building measured 12 x 12 x 10 meters. It was for railroad personnel use only.
- (151) Railroad Freight Yard - two sidings and three hangar-type buildings. One was a one-story, plastered brick structure with a flat, tar paper roof, and measured 70 x 10 x 10 meters. The other two buildings were identical red brick constructions with flat, tar paper roofs, each measuring 20 x 10 x 10 meters. The three buildings were located alongside the sidings and had sliding doors on both their lengths.
- (152) Road Overpass - spanning the rail line, it was a part of ulica Zabrska. It was of steel construction, quadrangular-deck-truss, supported by one concrete pillar and two concrete abutments. It was 70 meters long and 20 meters wide.
- (153) Ulica Hutnicza - street, partially surfaced with cobblestone and partially with dirt, eight meters wide.
- (154) Welding Institute (Instytut Spawalnictwa) - located on ulica Wiertka Teodora in two buildings, one a postwar, four-story, plastered brick construction with a red tile, hipped roof, measuring 20 x 15 x 20 meters. The second building was a one-story steel frame hall with red brick construction with a flat, monitor-type roof covered with tar paper, measuring 15 x 10 x 10 meters.
- (155) Ulica Robotnicza - street, cobblestone and dirt surface, six meters wide.
- (156) Brick Manufacturing Plant.
- (157) Ulica Pszczynska - street, cobblestone surface, eight meters wide and partially served by street-car line #2.

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- (158) Ulica Sosnicowicka - street, surfaced with cobblestone, asphalt and dirt, eight meters wide.
- (159) Sulphuric Acid Manufacturing Plant (Fabryka Kwasu Siarkowego) - located on ulica Bojkowska, it consisted of approximately three buildings and five storage tanks. Two of the buildings were of red brick construction, the third was plastered brick. The storage tanks were of steel construction and vertical-cylindrical in shape; three were identical, each measuring six meters in height and six meters in diameter. Each of the remaining two measured three meters in height and four meters in diameter. Sulphuric acid was manufactured here from pyrites imported from Bulgaria. The plant employed about 500 workers. The director was engineer Antoni Sabatowski.
- (160) Coal Mine "Gliwice" and Coke Plant "Gliwice" - the mine buildings consisted of five major buildings and numerous smaller constructions; one building was a four-story, red brick structure (roof type unrecalled) which measured 60 x 50 x 35 meters. It was equipped with a 75-meter-high (from ground level) tower which housed a shaft elevator used for both the transport of miners and removal of coal. The second building was a four-story, red brick structure with a tile, hipped roof, measuring 40 x 40 x 20 meters. The third building was a red brick construction with a tile, hipped roof and measured 40 x 20 x 20 meters. The fourth building, in which the coal was processed and washed, was of red brick construction, with a flat, tar paper roof and measured 60 x 30 x 25 meters. The fifth and last major building was a four-story, red brick structure with a flat, tar paper roof, and measured 30 x 20 x 20 meters; it was equipped with a 60-meter-high (from ground level) tower which housed a shaft elevator used to transport equipment and machinery. The mine employed about 4,000 personnel; its director was engineer Stanislaw Mieszkoszak, the technical director was engineer Lindner (fnu). The coke plant consisted of several buildings and oven batteries;

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the plant had three smokestacks. About 500 workers were employed here. All the coke produced by the plant was exported to East Germany.

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- (161) Narrow Gauge Railroad Station - located on ulica Paszowska, the station building was a two-story, plastered brick structure with a slate tile, gable roof, measuring 10 x 5 x 10 meters.
- (162) Ulica Bojkowska - a cobblestone street, eight meters wide.
- (163) Steel Products Manufacturing Plant (KONSTROSTAL) - located on ulica Rybnicka in a one-story hall of steel frame with brick skirt construction (roof type unrecalled), measuring 20 x 8 x 6 meters. Produced here in limited quantity were small machine tools such as electric saws, small hydraulic presses, etc.
- (164) Brick Manufacturing Plant - located on ulica Rybnicka, its annual production was 4,500,000 bricks.
- (165) New Residential Area - with 40 to 50 buildings constructed during 1954 through 1957. All were similar three-story, plastered brick constructions with red tile, gable roofs, each measuring 15 x 8 x 12 meters.
- (166) Ulica Rybnicka - street, partially cobblestone and partially asphalt, eight meters wide. It led south to a small airfield (not indicated on overlay) which was equipped with a hangar and a 200-meter-long and 20-meter-wide concrete runway. The field was used only by the Gliwice Aero Club.
- (167) Street - name unrecalled, partially cobblestone and partially dirt, six meters wide.
- (168) Rifle Range - used by local military units.
- (169) Street - name unrecalled, about six meters wide, cobblestone and dirt.
- (170) Army Barracks - the entrance was located on ulica Belojanisa. Each of the eight identical "U"-shaped buildings was of red brick construction with a tile, gable roof, and measured 30 x 20 x 8 x 20 meters. The buildings may have been three separate buildings placed closely together to form a "U",

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in which case the total number of structures would be 24 instead of eight. Also located here were several smaller constructions which appeared to be warehouses and garages. The barracks area, which measured 300 x 200 meters, was surrounded by a 2.5-meter-high, wire mesh fence.

about 2,000 infantry troops were quartered here.

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- (171) Ulica Stare Gliwice - asphalt street, six meters wide.
- (172) Brick Manufacturing Plant.
- (173) Military Training Area - a sod area measuring 500 x 500 meters and equipped with an obstacle course. Local infantry units trained here.
- (174) Turnpike - formerly a part of the German autobahn network. It led east to Bytom (N 50-21, E 18-58) and west to Wroclaw; certain sections of the turnpike between the latter city and Gliwice had never been completed. It was in excellent condition in the Gliwice area.
- (175) Klodnica River - a tributary of the Odra River. It was three meters wide in this area.
- (176) Technical Equipment Installation Enterprise (Przedsiębiorstwo Montażu Urządzeń Technicznych) - it consisted of three buildings; one was a four-story, plastered brick structure with a red tile, hipped roof, measuring 20 x 10 x 20 meters. The two other buildings were identical one-story halls of steel frame with red brick skirt construction and gable-monitor, tar paper roofs, each measuring 20 x 10 x 10 meters. The enterprise installed various machines and equipment for metallurgical plants. It employed about 300 workers. Also located in this area were approximately eight additional buildings, the majority of them three-story, brick structures with red tile, gable roofs. They housed a number of small enterprises which performed services for the steel industry and the nearby port, Point (177). Between the latter buildings and the port were a number of warehouses and storage areas where a variety of materials were awaiting transport. The storage areas were equipped with a great number of railroad sidings and spurs.

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- (177) Gliwice Canal Port Facilities - consisted of two docks of stone-block construction which could accommodate four barges simultaneously. The docks were equipped with three large and five smaller cranes (weight-lifting capacities unknown). Also located here was a number of railroad sidings. The port was chiefly used to transport coal from Gliwice and iron ore and timber to Gliwice. In addition to Polish barges, East German and Czechoslovak barges could also be seen.
- (178) Railroad Line - ESG, it consisted of about eight tracks running west to Labedy (N 50-20, E 18-37) where it branched off into two double tracks, one leading to Kedierzyn (N 50-21, E 18-12) and the other to Pyskowice (N 50-24, E 18-36).
- (179) Ulica Portowa - a cobblestone street, six meters wide.
- (180) Turnpike Bridge - spanning the Klodnica River and ulica Portowa, its superstructure was of steel construction supported by steel girders. It was 40 meters long, 20 meters wide and 15 meters high.
- (181) Scrap Iron Storage Area (Zbiornica Zlomu) - scrap iron was transported here by railroad; it was then sorted, cut with acetylene torches and shipped by railroad to various iron and steel plants. The area measured 600 x 600 meters and was surrounded by a 2.5-meter-high, wire mesh fence.
- (182) Turnpike - same as Point (174).
- (183) Cobblestone Street - name unrecalled, six meters wide.
- (184) Cobblestone and Dirt Street - name unrecalled, five meters wide.
- (185) Highway Bridge - spanning the turnpike, Point (174), it was part of ulica Toszecka and was of steel construction with steel girder supports. It was 20 meters long and 10 meters wide.
- (186) Metallurgical Factory (exact name unknown) - consisting of three major buildings; one a three-story, plastered brick structure with a slate tile,

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gable roof, measuring 20 x 10 x 15 meters, the second a two-story, plastered brick construction with a slate tile, hipped roof, measuring 15 x 10 x 10 meters. The third building was a one-story, red brick hall measuring 20 x 10 x 30 meters (roof type unrecalled). The factory also had several smaller constructions. Production consisted of some type of machinery.

- (187) Ulica Mysliwska - a cobblestone and dirt street, five meters wide.
- (188) Army Training Area - it measured 150 x 100 meters and had a rifle and machinegun range. Local infantry units trained here.
- (189) Ulica Tarnogorska - cobblestone street, 10 meters wide.
- (190) Road Bridge - spanning the turnpike, Point (174), it was part of ulica Tarnogorska and was identical in size and construction to Point (185).
- (191) Building Construction Machinery Repair Shop and Parking Area - it belonged to the Urban Construction Administration (Zarząd Budownictwa Miejskiego) and consisted of a 150 x 150 meter lot and two sheds (type of construction unknown). One of the sheds housed a repair shop; the other was used to shelter equipment. The area was surrounded by a 2.5-meter-high wooden fence and was guarded 24 hours a day by one industrial guard. About 30 to 40 various building construction machines were parked here at all times.
- (192) Factory - name and type unknown. It was located on ulica Tarnogorska and consisted of two buildings 25X1
- (193) Chemical Technical School (Technikum Chemiczne) - located on ulica Okrzeji in one four-story, red brick building with a red tile, hipped roof, measuring 50 x 30 x 20 meters, and two smaller buildings of red brick construction with slate tile, gable roofs. This institution was high school level.
- (194) Streetcar Lines #1, 2 and 4.

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- (195) Ulica Okrzeji - street, with a partially cobblestone and partially dirt surface, 10 meters wide.
- (196) Ulica Chorzowska - cobblestone street, eight meters wide and served by streetcar lines #1, 2 and 4.
- (197) Railroad Technical School (Technikum Kolejowe) - located on ulica Chorzowska, in a four-story, plastered brick construction with a red tile, hipped roof, measuring 20 x 20 x 20 meters. Future railroad technicians such as station masters were trained here.
- (198) Bridge - spanning the turnpike, Point (174), it was a single-span reinforced concrete structure measuring 20 meters in length and 10 meters in width.
- (199) Gliwice Chemical Equipment Manufacturing Plant (Gliwickie Zaklady Budowy Urzadzen Chemicznych) - located on ulica Chorzowska, it consisted of about 15 buildings. Four were similar halls of steel frame with red brick skirt construction, with tar paper, gable-monitor roofs, each measuring 40 x 20 x 15 meters. The fifth building was a four-story, plastered brick structure with a flat, tar paper roof, measuring 40 x 20 x 20 meters. A sixth building was a three-story, red brick construction which measured 20 x 10 x 15 meters (roof type unrecalled). The seventh building was a one-story, plastered brick structure with a flat, tar paper roof, measuring 30 x 10 x 6 meters. The eighth building was a two-story, plastered brick construction with a flat, tar paper roof, measuring 10 x 10 x 10 meters; this last building was the boiler house. [redacted] the remaining buildings [redacted] were all of red brick construction, the majority with flat, tar paper roofs. The plant was surrounded by a two-meter-high plastered brick wall on its north, south and east sides, and wire mesh on the west side where a railroad spur entered the plant area. The plant manufactured machines and equipment for the chemical industry. It employed 500 workers.
- (200) Bridge - over the turnpike, it was identical to Point (198).
- (201) Klodnicki Canal - about 2.5 meters wide, used for flood control and sewage.

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- (202) Turnpike Bridge - spanning the Klodnicki Canal, Point (201). It was a single span, reinforced concrete construction measuring 20 x 4 meters.
- (203) Klodnicki Canal Branch.
- (204) Gliwice Insulating Materials Plant (Gliwicka Fabryka Srodkow Izolacyjnych - ISOLA) - located on ulica Towarowa, it consisted of approximately 10 buildings. The main production here consisted of glass-wool manufactured from factory slag.
- (205) Metal Casting Institute (Instytut Odlewnictwa) - located on ulica Towarowa, it consisted of two buildings. One was a four-story plastered brick construction with a slate tile, hipped roof, measuring 30 x 20 x 20 meters. The second building was a one-story steel frame hall with brick skirt construction and a flat-monitor, tar paper roof. It measured 30 x 15 x 10 meters. The director of the institute was Professor Gabriel Kniagin.
- (206) Gliwice Steel Construction Plant (Gliwicka Fabryka Konstrukcji Stalowych) - located on ulica Towarowa, it consisted of six to eight buildings. Two were identical one-story steel frame halls with plastered brick skirt construction and flat-monitor, tar paper roofs. Each measured 50 x 20 x 10 meters. A third building was a three-story, plastered brick structure measuring 20 x 10 x 10 meters (roof type unrecalled). The plant had one 20-meter-high, red brick smokestack.
- (207) Gliwice Scrap Iron Industry Plant (Gliwicki Zaklad Przemyslu Zlomu) - located on ulica Towarowa, it consisted of five or six buildings. One was a one-story steel frame hall with red brick skirt construction and a flat-monitor roof covered with tar paper. The hall measured 40 x 20 x 10 meters. The rest of the buildings were two or three-story, red brick constructions with gable and flat, tar paper roofs.

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- (208) Streetcar Yard - located on ulica Chorzowska, it consisted of one huge steel frame hall with plastered brick construction measuring 100 x 40 x 12 meters (roof type unrecalled). The hall had a series of sidings where streetcars were sheltered overnight and where maintenance was performed. This was Gliwice's only streetcar yard. It also included an additional three or four buildings of plastered brick construction with red tile, hipped roofs which housed various offices and facilities. The yard was surrounded by a two-meter-high, plastered brick wall and was guarded 24 hours a day by industrial guards.
- (209) Locomotive Repair Yard - in which was located one crescent-shaped maintenance hall of steel frame and truss of red brick construction with a sawtooth, glass-paneled roof. Its outer length was about 150 meters, the inner length about 120 meters, the width 30 meters and height 15 meters. One turn-table was centered directly in front of the inner length; a second turn-table was to the rear of the outer length. Only steam-powered locomotives were repaired here.
- (210) Railroad Yard Facilities - an area of 10 to 12 buildings, the majority of which were three-story structures of red brick construction with flat, tar paper roofs. The average size of each building was about 15 x 3 x 10 meters. Housed here was a variety of railroad facilities such as a hotel and mess for railroad men, workshops and offices. Water and coal for locomotives were also stored in this area.
- (211) Railroad Equipment Repair Plant (Zaklady Naprawcze Sprzetu Kolejowego) - a large installation which consisted of numerous buildings and halls.

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The majority of the buildings were of red brick construction; the halls had sawtooth, glass-paneled roofs and the rest of the buildings had flat, tar paper roofs. About 100 railroad cars were completely reconditioned here daily. The plant area, which measured 1,000 x 500 meters, was entirely fenced in by a two-meter-high, red brick wall on its south, east and west sides, and by a wooden fence on its north side.

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- (212) Railroad Bridges - about six to eight bridges located side by side over the Klodnicki Canal, Point (201), each bridge accommodating one track. They were all identical, of the tied-arch type with a steel superstructure supported by reinforced concrete abutments. Each bridge was about 20 meters long and five meters wide. They were spaced at a distance of about 50 meters; in other words, if the gaps between all of them were filled to form a single six or eight track bridge, such a bridge would measure 20 x 50 meters.
- (213) Railroad Line - E33, double track, leading east to Makosow (N 50-1, E 13-46).
- (214) Klodnicki Canal Branch.
- (215) Railroad Line - E33, double track, leading east to Bytom (N 50-21, E 13-53).
- (216) Railroad Station Sosnica - the station building was a three-story, plastered brick construction with a red tile, gable roof measuring 25 x 10 x 5 meters. There were four tracks for passenger trains, none of which was electrified.
- (217) Railroad Line - E33, double track and electrified, leading east to Katowice.
- (218) New Housing Area - with 30 to 40 identical buildings, each three stories high, of plastered brick construction, with a red tile, gable roof, and measuring 15 x 10 x 15 meters. The buildings were constructed between 1953 and 1956.
- (219) Ulica Sosnicowicka - cobblestone and asphalt street, six meters wide.
- (220) Militia Station - located on ulica Skarbnika in Sosnica, a suburb of Gliwice, it was housed in a three-story, plastered brick building with a slate tile, gable roof, measuring 10 x 10 x 15 meters.
- (221) Ulica Skarbnika - cobblestone street, seven meters wide.
- (222) Ulica Sosnicowicka - street, same as Point (219).

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- (223) Factory (name and type unknown) - it consisted of two buildings. One was a one-story steel frame hall with red brick skirt construction and a flat-monitor, tar paper roof. The hall measured 30 x 15 x 15 meters. The other building was a three-story, plastered brick construction with a red tile, gable roof, measuring 10 x 8 x 12 meters.
- (224) Sewage Canal - utilized by several factories in the area.
- (225) Klodnicki River - same as Point (179).
- (226) Cobblestone Street - name unrecalled, seven meters wide.
- (227) Street - name unrecalled, cobblestone and dirt, six meters wide.
- (228) "Sosnica" Coal Mine Shaft - equipped with a 40-meter-high tower attached to a four-story, red brick building with a red tile, hipped roof, measuring 40 x 20 x 20 meters. The tower's elevator was utilized for both the transport of personnel and removal of coal. This was a relatively new shaft, completed in 1953.
- (229) "Sosnica" Coal Mine Coal-Rinsing Plant - one seven-story, reinforced concrete building with a flat, tar paper roof and measuring 100 x 40 x 30 meters. The plant was of Soviet design and was completely equipped with Soviet manufactured machinery. Its construction, which was begun in 1953, was to be completed in 1958.
- (230) Highway Bridge - spanning a "Sosnica" coal mine railroad spur. It was a single arch, reinforced concrete construction 20 meters long and six meters wide. It was constructed between 1955 and 1957.

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CONFIDENTIAL



*Incl. 1: Overlay of a
non-standard city plan
of Gliwice*

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INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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COUNTRY Poland

REPORT

SUBJECT City Plan of Gliwice

DATE DISTR.

15 JUL 1958

NO. PAGES

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SOURCE EVALUATIONS ARE DEFINITIVE. APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.

overlay pinpointing locations of
military installations, government buildings, industrial installations,
bridges, and other points of interest mentioned in the report.

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STATE	#	X	ARMY	#	X	NAVY	#	X	AIR	#	X	FBI		AEC		ORR	Ev	x
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INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

REPORT

COUNTRY Poland

DATE DISTR. 16 JUNE 1958

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NO. OF PAGES 37

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City Plan of GliwiceGeneral Information

1. Gliwice (N 50-17, E 18-40) was the county seat of Gliwice County, a part of the Katowice Province (powiat). It was situated on flat terrain approximately 200 meters above sea level. The average temperatures were about 18 degrees Centigrade during the summer and -5 degrees Centigrade in winter. The average annual precipitation was about 100 centimeters, occurring mostly during the spring and autumn seasons. Approximately 30 percent of the city was destroyed during World War II, the downtown area suffering the heaviest destruction. In 1957, about 70 percent of the destroyed areas had been reconstructed. Further, a series of entirely new constructions had been added since the end of World War II, enlarging the city by about 15 percent from its prewar size.

Population

2. In 1957, the population was about 142,000. Approximately 70 percent of the male inhabitants were office workers employed at the city's numerous institutes and government agencies. The remainder were mostly industrial workers and about 7,000 students who attended the Silesian Polytechnic (Politechnika Slaska im. Wincentego Pstrowskiego). About 60 percent of the population were non-local--mainly Eastern Poles who were former residents of Poland's territories incorporated into the Soviet Union after World War II. The remainder of the population was born and raised in and around Gliwice. This latter group, of course, had been German citizens before and during World War II; following the war, in order not to be expelled, they accepted Polish citizenship. In 1957, about 30 percent of them attempted to renounce their Polish citizenship and again become German in order to be able to leave the country. 6,000 to 10,000 Gliwice residents were Communist Party members. Only a small percentage of these were active, however.

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Transportation

3. Transportation facilities within the city included street-car, bus and taxi services. There were three streetcar lines, numbered 1, 2 and 4. There was no number 3. Line #1 ran west and east through the following streets: ulica Zygmunt Starego, ulica Kosciuszki, ulica Dworcowa,

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ulica Pockowa, ulica Zwyciestwa, ulica Nowowiejska, plac (square) Piastow, ulica Jagielonska, ulica Zabrska, and ulica Chorzowska. The line then went on to Zabrze (N 50-19, E 18-47). Its daily schedule was from 0400 hours to 0030 hours, one streetcar every 30 minutes. Line #2 ran southwest and east through ulica Pszczynska, ulica Mikolowska, ulica Dworcowa, etc., to Zabrze as did Line #1. Its schedule was identical to that of Line #1. Line #4 ran northwest and east through ulica Styczynskiego, ulica Wieszorka, ulica Dolne Waly, ulica Zwyciestwa, etc., to Zabrze, also as Line #1. Its daily schedule was from 0400 hours to 0030 hours, one streetcar every 15 minutes. The over-all condition of the lines and cars was good but the service was inadequate and cars were usually overcrowded. Two inter-city bus enterprises also served Gliwice; one was the Provincial Transportation Enterprise (Wojewodzkie Przedsiębiorstwo Komunikacyjne), commonly referred to as "red" (the buses were painted red), the other was the State Automobile Transportation (Panstwowa Komunikacja Samochodowa - PKS), commonly called "blue" (its buses were painted blue). Each enterprise had a series of lines which ran between Gliwice and neighboring towns and cities with a few stops in each locality. Blue buses departed from and arrived at the main railroad station (Inclosure 1, Point 140). The red bus terminal was located on Plac Piastow (Inclosure 1, Point 94). All buses, both red and blue, ran daily from 0600 hours through 1000 hours, usually one hour between buses. Buses ran more frequently between Gliwice and larger neighboring cities than to and from smaller towns. The city's transportation system also included taxis. Whereas all other transportation services were state owned, taxis were privately owned, usually by the drivers. Their service was available 24 hours a day; fares were from 10 to 20 zlotys within the city.

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4.

Identification Data

5. Inclosure I is an overlay of a non-standard city plan of Gliwice, pinpointing the locations of military installations, government buildings, industrial installations, bridges, and other points of interest. All distances and measurements are approximate unless otherwise specified. Numbers in parentheses below refer to corresponding numbers on the overlay:

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- (1) Old Municipal Building - located on ulica Rynek, it housed the city's public library and several offices of the city administration. An old, four-story, plastered brick structure with a sheet-metal, hipped roof, it measured 15 x 12 x 20 meters.
- (2) Military Construction Enterprise (Wojskowe Przedsiębiorstwo Budowlane - WPB) - located on ulica Rynek, this organization was in charge of all military constructions, including airfields, in the Gliwice area. It employed about 80 civilian engineers, technicians, draftsmen and administrative personnel supervised by one army colonel (name unknown). The enterprise was housed in a four-story, plastered brick building with a red tile, gable or hipped roof. The building measured 15 x 15 x 20 meters.
- (3) Polish National Bank Branch - located on ulica Gornych Walow in a four-story, plastered brick building with a slate tile, gable roof. It measured 20 x 15 x 20 meters.
- (4) Militia's Mess - including a dining room and recreation hall. Only security forces and law enforcement personnel could use these facilities. It was housed in a three-story, plastered brick building which measured 15 x 10 x 15 meters. The mess occupied only the ground floor; the remainder of the building consisted of private apartments. Name of street and type of roof were unrecalled.
- (5) Polish National Bank and Postal Savings Accounts (Narodowy Bank Polski i Pocztaowa Kasa Oszczednosci - NBP i PKO) - located on ulica Dolnych Walow in a four-story, plastered brick building with a slate tile, hipped roof. It measured 20 x 15 x 20 meters.
- (6) Dormitories of the Silesian Polytechnic Mining Department - bordered by ulica Rynek, ulica Zwyciestwa and Plac (square) Maczny, they were located in a six-story, frame-shaped, plastered brick building with a slate tile, gable roof. The building's outside dimensions were 50 x 40 x 30 meters. About 400 students were housed here. Various anti-government activities such as public demonstrations usually originated in this building.
- (7) Ulica Pocztaowa - a one-way street to the northwest, with an asphalt surface 10 meters wide. It was served by streetcar line numbers 1 and 2.

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- (8) New Mines Project Bureau (Biuro Projektow Nowych Kopaln) - located on ulica Gornych Walow, this organization planned the development of newly discovered coal and metal ore deposits. This was the only organization of its kind in Poland. It also supervised projects for other countries, China in particular. It had about 80 personnel and was housed in a four-story, plastered brick building with a hipped, tile roof. The building measured 15 x 10 x 20 meters.
- (9) Polish National Bank Branch - located on ulica Gornych Walow in a four-story, plastered brick building with a slate tile, hipped roof. The building measured 20 x 15 x 20 meters.
- (10) Health Division (Wydzial Zdrowia) - located on ulica Ziemowita, it had approximately 30 medical personnel. Its mission was the supervision of public health in the Gliwice area, e.g., it could order mass inoculations. It was housed in a three-story, plastered brick building with a slate tile, hipped roof. The building measured 15 x 10 x 10 meters.
- (11) Teachers' Preparatory School (Szkoła Podstawowa) - located on ulica Padarewskiego, in a four-story, red brick building with a slate tile, hipped roof. It measured 40 x 20 x 20 meters. There were about 800 students.
- (12) Public High School - located on ulica Gornych Walow in a four-story, plastered brick building with a tile, hipped roof. It measured 40 x 30 x 20 meters.
- (13) Ulica Gornych Walow - street, asphalt and cobblestone surface about 10 meters wide.
- (14) Central Administration of Technical Gases (Centralny Zarzad Gazow Technicznych) - located on ulica Gornych Walow, this was Poland's central administrative office for all plants producing gases such as acetylene, oxygen, etc. It was housed in a three-story, plastered brick building with a tile, hipped roof. The building measured 20 x 10 x 10 meters. About 60 personnel worked here.
- (15) Electric Power Surveys (Energo Pomiar) - its mission consisted of dispatching surveying crews to various plants and enterprises to periodically check and test all activities and equipment connected with electric power. There were about three such organizations

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in Poland, each having its own area of responsibility. This particular organization had about 100 personnel. It was housed in a postwar, four-story, red brick (probably plastered by now) building, equipped with either a gable or hipped roof covered with tar paper. The building measured 20 x 20 x 15 meters.

- (16) City Militia Headquarters (Główna Komenda Miejska Milicji) - located on ulica Inwalidów Wojennych, it was housed in a four-story, plastered brick building with a tile, hipped roof. The building measured 20 x 10 x 15 meters.
- (17) Mining Works Enterprise (Przedsiębiorstwo Robot Gorniczych) - located on Plac (square) Wolności, it was housed in a five-story, plastered brick building with a slate tile, hipped roof. The building measured 20 x 15 x 20 meters. This organization was responsible for the exploitation of coal mines in the Gliwice area. Across from the building, centrally located on the square (Plac Wolności), was a water reservoir for fire fighting purposes. It was rectangular in shape, and measured 30 x 15 x 3 meters.
- (18) Steel Industry Projects Bureau (Biuro Projektów Przemysłu Hutniczego) - located on Plac Wolności, this organization was responsible for the execution of all projects pertaining to the production of iron and steel. Along with two additional such offices in Gliwice, it served the entire country. It was housed in a five-story, plastered brick building with a slate tile hipped roof. The building measured 20 x 20 x 20 meters.
- (19) Communist Party School - a three-story, plastered brick building with a tile hipped roof and measuring 10 x 10 x 10 meters. Active Party members attended evening classes in political sciences here. They also received propaganda instructions pertaining to their particular circles.
- (20) Central Administration of Iron and Steel Works Enterprises (Centralny Zarząd Przedsiębiorstw Robot Hutniczych) - located on ulica Zwycięstwa, it was housed in a postwar, five-story, plastered brick building with a tile, gable roof. The building measured 30 x 15 x 20 meters. Also housed in this building were the offices of the Iron and Steel

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Works Reconditioning Enterprise (Hutnicze Przedsiębiorstwo Remontowe) and the Central Administration of Turbine Construction (Centralny Zarząd Budowy Turbin).

- (21) Transportation Bureau of the Gliwice Association for Coal Industry (Biuro Transportu Gliwickiego Zjednoczenia Przemysłu Węglowego) - located on ulica Marcina Strzody, it was responsible for all transportation problems dealing with the coal industry in the Gliwice area. It planned and scheduled all coal transports in conjunction with the country's various means of transportation. It was also responsible for the transport of miners to and from work and for the transport of mining supplies and various other items peculiar to the industry. It was assigned about 100 assorted trucks, 10 buses and 20 passenger cars. It was housed in one hall and two garage buildings. The hall was a one-story, plastered brick structure with a glass-panel, gable roof of steel construction. It measured 40 x 30 x 10 meters. It was used as a vehicle maintenance shop. The garages were each two stories high, of plastered brick construction with flat, tar paper roofs. One measured 30 x 5 x 10 meters, with space for 10 vehicles, the other measured 18 x 5 x 5 meters, with space for six vehicles. The second floors of the garages housed offices.
- (22) Main Post Office - located on ulica Pocztowa, it consisted of an old, five-story, red brick building with a hipped, red tile roof. It measured 30 x 30 x 40 meters. The city's central telephone exchange was also located here.
- (23) Silesian Polytechnic Electrical Department - located on ulica Marcina Strzody, it consisted of a five-story, plastered brick building with a tile hipped roof. It measured 20 x 20 x 25 meters.
- (24) City Water Works Repairs and Installations - located on ulica Wroclawska, this organization employed about 100 workers. It was housed in a one-story hall of red brick construction, with a flat, tar paper roof. The building measured 20 x 10 x 5 meters.
- (25) First Militia Precinct (1-szy Komisariat Milicji Obywatelskiej) - located on ulica Gornych Walow, it was housed in a four-story, plastered brick building

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with a tile, hipped roof. The building measured 15 x 10 x 20 meters. The precinct consisted of approximately 80 to 100 personnel.

- (26) Ulica Mikołowska - street, with a cobblestone surface, about 10 meters wide and served by streetcar line #2.
- (27) Management of Workers Settlement Construction (Dyrekcja Budowy Osiedli Robotniczych) - located on ulica Gornych Walow, it was housed in a four-story, plastered brick building with a slate tile, gable roof. The building measured 20 x 10 x 20 meters. About 80 personnel, mostly engineers and architects, worked here.
- (28) Social Security Bureau (Zaklad Ubezpieczen Spolecznych) - located on ulica Ziemowita, it consisted of a four-story, red brick building with a tile, hipped roof, and measured 30 x 20 x 20 meters. Twice per year, in March and October, military draftees received medical examinations here.
- (29) District Military Board (Powiatowa Rejonowa Komenda Uzupełnień) - all matters pertaining to military drafts, discharges, etc., were handled here. It was housed in a three-story, plastered brick building (roof type unrecalled) which measured 20 x 5 x 15 meters. An army quartermaster office was also located here.
- (30) Institute of Industrial Economics and Organization (Instytut Ekonomiki i Organizacji Przemyslu) - located on ulica Zygmunta Starego, its mission consisted of finding new management methods for various industries. It was housed in a three-story, plastered brick building with a slate tile, hipped roof. The building measured 15 x 15 x 15 meters.
- (31) Chief Technical Organization (Naczelna Organizacja Techniczna) - membership in this organization was restricted to engineers and technicians. Its mission was the improving of its members' technical and political knowledge. Monthly dues were one percent of the members' monthly wages. The organization was housed in a three-story, plastered brick building with a slate tile, gable roof. The building measured 15 x 8 x 15 meters.

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- (32) State Archives (Archiwum Panstwowe) - located on ulica Zygmunta Starego, it was housed in a two-story, plastered brick building with a tile, hipped roof. The building measured 20 x 5 x 10 meters.
- (33) Katowice Industrial Construction Group (Katowicki Zespól Budownictwa Przemyslowego) - located on ulica Szopena, it consisted of two buildings; one was a postwar, three-story, plastered brick structure with a hipped, tar paper roof, and measured 10 x 6 x 10 meters. The second building was a one-story, wooden structure with a tar paper, gable roof, and measured 30 x 4 x 3 meters.
- (34) Institutes of Metallurgy, Non-Ferrous Metals, and Fire-Resistant Materials.
- (35) Ulica Wieczorka - cobblestone street, 10 meters wide, and served by streetcar line #4.
- (36) Courthouse - located on ulica Powstancow, it was a four-story, plastered brick building with a slate tile, hipped roof, measuring 30 x 20 x 20 meters.
- (37) Prison - located on ulica Wieczorka, it consisted of an "L"-shaped, five-story, red brick building with a flat roof, measuring 30 x 30 x 20 x 20 meters. It was surrounded by a three-meter-high brick wall topped with several rows of barbed and high-tension wires.
- (38) Bureau of Metallurgical and Electrotechnical Plants Projects (Biuro Projektowania Zakladow Przemyslu Metalowego i Elektrotechnicznego) - located on ulica Marchlewskiego, this office planned the construction of new metallurgical and electronical products manufacturing plants. It was housed in a four-story, plastered brick building with a tile, hipped roof. The building measured 20 x 20 x 20 meters. About 150 personnel were employed here.
- (39) Building - located on ulica Mariana Strzody, it housed a number of offices connected with the coal industry. It consisted of a five-story, plastered brick structure measuring 30 x 20 x 20 meters with a slate tile, hipped roof.

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- (40) Public Dental Clinic - located on ulica Kolopnicka, it consisted of about 30 state employed dentists who provided free dental care to the population. The clinic was housed in a three-story, plastered brick building measuring 15 x 10 x 10 meters with a tile gable roof.
- (41) Cardboard Factory (Fabryka Tektury) - located on ulica Armii Czerwonej, it consisted of three red brick buildings with flat, tar paper roofs. One housed the workshops; it was two stories high and measured 30 x 20 x 15 meters. The second building was a one-story warehouse which measured 10 x 5 x 3 meters, and the third, which housed administrative offices, was a one-story structure which measured 8 x 3 x 3 meters. All of the factory's production was for military use.
- (42) Wire Factory (Fabryka Drutu) - located on ulica Duboisza, it consisted of about six buildings of steel frame and red brick construction. The factory employed approximately 500 workers and covered an area which measured 300 x 100 meters. The first building was a three-story structure with a tar paper, gable roof, and measured 20 x 10 x 10 meters. The second building was a one-story hall with a monitor-type tar paper roof, and measured 30 x 20 x 12 meters. A third building was identical to the second;
- Although this factory produced wire and various wire products, it also carried on some other type of production, since its area was abnormally restricted.
- (43) Central Administration of Fire-Resistant Materials - a postwar, four-story building of plastered brick construction with a red tile, gable roof, measuring 25 x 8 x 20 meters. Name of the street on which the building was located was unrecalled.
- (44) District Militia Headquarters (Powiatowa Komenda Milicji Obywatelskiej) - located on ulica Barlickiego, it was housed in a three-story, plastered brick building with a slate tile, hipped roof. The building measured 10 x 10 x 15 meters.
- (45) Ulica Zwyciestwa - cobblestone street, 15 meters wide, and served by streetcar lines #1, 2, and 4.

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- (46) Management of Fire-Resistant Materials Reconditioning Enterprises (Dyrekoja Przedsiębiorsto Remontowych Materialow Ogniotrwalych) - located on ulica Dworcowa, it was housed in a three-story, plastered brick building with a slate tile, gable roof. The building measured 20 x 15 x 20 meters. A small portion of the same building was occupied by the Management of Customs (Dyrekoja Celna).
- (47) Building - located on ulica Zwyciestwa, it was a seven-story, plastered brick structure with a slate tile, gable roof. It measured 60 x 50 x 30 meters. The following organizations were housed here: City Administration (Zarząd Miejski), Central Administration of Chemical Plants Construction (Centralny Zarząd Budowy Zakładów Chemicznych) Central Administration of By-products (Centralny Zarząd Polproduktów), Central Administration of Chemical Synthesis (Centralny Zarząd Syntezy Chemicznej), and Central Administration of Non-organic Chemical Industry.
- (48) Investments Bank - located on ulica Zwyciestwa in a five-story, plastered brick building equipped with a slate tile, hipped roof. It measured 20 x 20 x 20 meters.
- (49) Precast Concrete Materials Manufacturing Plant - in 1957, it was in a very early stage of construction. It was located on ulica Jagiellońska and covered an area which measured 200 x 100 meters.
- (50) Building - located on ulica Nasyp, it was a four-story, plastered brick structure with a tile, hipped roof. It measured 40 x 30 x 20 meters. It housed the offices of the Projects Bureau "Elektroprojekt" (Biuro Projektów "Elektroprojekt") and the Katowice Electrical Equipment Installation Association (Katowickie Zjednoczenie Elektromontażowe).
- (51) Ulica Dworcowa - cobblestone street, 15 meters wide, and partially served by streetcar lines #1 and 2.
- (52) Polish National Bank Branch - located on ulica Zwyciestwa in a four-story, plastered brick structure equipped with a hipped roof covered with slate tile. It measured 15 x 15 x 20 meters.
- (53) Post Office - located on ulica Gottwalda, it occupied the ground floor of a four-story, plastered brick building with a slate tile, gable roof. The building measured 10 x 8 x 20 meters. The remainder of the building was made up of private apartments.

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- (54) Silesian Polytechnic Chemical Department - located on ulica Mariana Strzody, it consisted of four buildings. One was a four-story, red brick structure with a hipped roof covered with green tile, and measured 25 x 20 x 25 meters. The second building was a four-story stone structure with a slate tile, hipped roof, and measured 20 x 15 x 20 meters. The third building was a postwar, five-story, plastered brick construction with a low-angle gable roof covered with red tile; it measured 20 x 15 x 20 meters. The last building, which had its entrance on ulica Wroclawska, was a one-story hall of red brick construction with a flat, tar paper roof; it measured 15 x 15 x 7 meters.
- (55) Chemical Industry Projects Bureaus (Biura Projektow Przemyslu Chemicznego) - located on ulica Mariana Strzody, several offices which dealt with chemical industry projects were housed here in a five-story, plastered brick building with a flat, tar paper roof. The building measured 80 x 30 x 25 meters. It was built in 1957. Approximately 900 personnel were employed here.
- (56) Students' House of Culture - a three-story, plastered brick structure located on ulica Mariana Strzody, with a slate tile, hipped roof and measuring 15 x 15 x 15 meters.
- (57) City Fire Department - located on ulica Wroclawska, it consisted of one large building and four garages. The building was a three-story, red brick structure with a tile, gable roof. It measured 30 x 20 x 15 meters. The four garages were identical, each a two-story, red brick structure with a red tile, gable roof and measuring 20 x 5 x 10 meters. Each garage was to house two trucks and a certain number of firemen on the second floor. This was the city's only fire department. It consisted of about 80 firemen equipped with five or six trucks.
- (58) Silesian Polytechnic Construction and Sanitation Engineering Departments - located on ulica Katowicka, both departments were housed in a four-story plastered brick building, with a flat, tar paper roof, measuring 50 x 50 x 20 meters. The polytechnic's ROTC instructing staff consisting of one colonel, two majors, six captains, several lieutenants and a number of NCOs was also located here.

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- (59) Silesian Polytechnic Electric Department - it was located on ulica Katowicka and consisted of a four-story, plastered brick building, with a red tile gable roof; it measured 40 x 30 x 30 meters.
- (60) Silesian Polytechnic Mining Department - also located on ulica Katowicka, it consisted of three buildings of plastered brick construction, with flat tar paper roofs. The first building was a four-story structure which measured 150 x 20 x 25 meters. Its construction was completed in 1953. The second building, a four-story structure, measured 100 x 20 x 25 meters and its construction was completed in 1956. The third building was a two-story hall which measured 120 x 40 x 20 meters. In 1957, its construction was not yet entirely completed. The Department was to include two additional buildings which were under construction; they were to be completed in 1958 and 1962, respectively.
- (61) Silesian Polytechnic Student Dormitories - located on ulica Lutyoka, they consisted of four identical buildings, each a five-story, plastered brick structure with a flat, tar paper roof. Each measured 20 x 10 x 20 meters. About 400 female and 100 male students were housed here.
- (62) Central Projects Bureau of Mining Machinery (Centralne Biuro Projektow Maszyn Gorniczych) - located on ulica Lutyoka in a newly constructed five-story, plastered brick building with a flat, tar paper roof. The building measured 25 x 15 x 20 meters.
- (63) Construction Site - the construction of a large building was to start here in 1958 to house the Projects Bureau of Heavy Machinery and Turbines (Biuro Projektow Maszyn Ciezkich i Turbin).
- (64) Ulica Wroclawska - a cobblestone street about 10 meters wide.
- (65) Polish United Workers' Party District Committee - located on ulica Dworcowa in two identical buildings of postwar construction, each a four-story, plastered brick structure with a red tile, gable roof and measuring 15 x 10 x 15 meters. One building housed the committee's offices while the other housed about 10 Party dignitaries and their families.

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- (66) Veterinarian Station - a three-story, plastered brick structure located on ulica Nowy Swiat, equipped with a slate tile, gable roof and measuring 10 x 5 x 10 meters. The station was staffed with about 10 veterinarians; it served the entire county.
- (67) Employment Office (Urząd Zatrudnienia) - located on ulica Gornych Walow in a four-story, plastered brick building equipped with a slate tile roof; it measured 10 x 5 x 15 meters.
- (68) Ulica Dworcowa - same as Point (51).
- (69) Elementary School - a four-story, red brick building with a tile, gable roof, measuring 50 x 20 x 25 meters, and located on ulica Ziemowita. About 1,000 children attended classes here.
- (70) Presidium of the People's County Council (Prezydium Powiatowej Rady Narodowej) - located on ulica Zygmunt Starego in a four-story, plastered brick building with a tile, hipped roof, and measuring 20 x 10 x 20 meters.
- (71) Streetcar Line #1.
- (72) Ulica Kosciuszki - a cobblestone street, 10 meters wide, and partially served by streetcar line #1.
- (73) Soviet Army Warehouses - located on ulica Zygmunt Starego, they consisted of three buildings of brick construction with tar paper, gable roofs. One, which measured 30 x 20 x 20 meters, was a five-story structure. The two remaining buildings were identical four-story structures, each measuring 20 x 15 x 15 meters. The warehouse area measured about 150 x 150 meters and was surrounded by a brick wall approximately three meters high. The area could be entered through two gates; one located on ulica Zygmunt Starego, the other on ulica Kazimierza Wielkiego. Except for occasional traffic, the gates were always closed. The area was guarded 24 hours a day by an undetermined number of Soviet soldiers.

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- (74) Military Hospital and Barracks - both facilities were located in one building; the hospital occupied the southeastern end; the barracks were in the northwestern end. The building was a four-story, red brick structure with a red tile, gable roof, and measured 100 x 80 x 20 meters. The hospital was utilized by all military services in the area. The barracks portion of the building housed an infantry unit (size and designation unknown) and a military radio station. The entrance to the hospital was located on ulicz Zygmunta Starego; the entrance to the barracks was on ulica Kosciuszki. Each entrance was guarded 24 hours a day by one armed army guard.
- (75) Ulica Sobieskiego - a cobblestone street eight meters wide.
- (76) Water Tower - its superstructure was vertical-cylindrical in shape, resting on a conical shaped base. The superstructure was five meters high and had a diameter of six meters. The base was 20 meters high, six meters in diameter at the bottom and four meters at the top. The tower was located on ulica Sobieskiego and was of red brick construction.
- (77) Plac Grunwaldzki - training grounds for infantry troops. It consisted of a sod area with an obstacle course where local infantry units trained. The area measured about 400 x 300 meters.
- (78 and (79) City Hospital - located on ulica Kosciuszki in three buildings. The main building, Point (78), consisted of a "U"-shaped, four-story, plastered brick structure with a red tile, gable roof. It measured 40 x 20 x 10 x 25 meters. The second and third buildings were similar in size and shape and were joined by a common wall. Each was a four-story, plastered brick structure with a red tile, gable roof and measured 15 x 10 x 20 meters. The hospital was well staffed and equipped.
- (80) Streetcar line #4.
- (81) Ulica Kozielska - a cobblestone street eight meters wide.

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- (82) District Headquarters of Military Reserves (Rejonowa Komenda Uzupelnien) - located on ulica Kozielska in a two-story, plastered brick building with a red tile, hipped roof; it measured 10 x 8 x 10 meters.
- (83) Health Center (Osrodek Zdrowia) - located on ulica Kozielska in a three-story, plastered brick building with a red tile, gable roof. The building measured 25 x 15 x 15 meters. Medical examinations were conducted here free of charge. The center was staffed with about 20 doctors and 30 various other medical personnel.
- (84) Silesian Polytechnic Mechanical Department - located on ulica Jasnogorska in two identical buildings of plastered brick construction, each four-stories high, with a slate tile, hipped roof. Each measured 20 x 20 x 20 meters.
- (85) Militia Station and Personal Identification Document Issuing Office (Komisariat Milicji i Biuro Wydawania Dowodow Osobistych) - a four-story, plastered brick building with a slate tile, gable roof; it measured 20 x 15 x 10 meters.
- (86) Ulica Jasnogorska - a cobblestone street six meters wide.
- (87) Electric Power Transformer Station (Zaklad Sieci Elektrycznych - Zaklad Przetworczy 60 kilovolts) - located on ulica Armii Czerwonej, it consisted of two buildings and two transformer yards. One building was either a two or three-story, plastered brick structure with a tile, gable roof, and measured 15 x 10 x 15 meters. The other was a two-story, plastered brick structure with a flat, tar paper roof and measured 10 x 8 x 10 meters. One yard located in front of the buildings, between them and the street, had about four transformers. The second yard, located behind the buildings, was not visible from the street

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- (88) City Hospital's Ear and Eye Division - located on ulica Siekiewicza, it consisted of two buildings. One was a four-story, plastered brick structure with a tile, gable roof, and measured 15 x 10 x 15 meters. The second building was a three-story, plastered brick construction with either a gable or hipped roof covered with tile, and measured 15 x 10 x 10 meters.
- (89) Institute of Oncology (Instytut Onkologii) - one of two such institutes in Poland, the second being located in Warsaw. It was located on ulica Armii Czerwonej in a five-story, red brick building with a flat roof. The building measured 50 x 20 x 25 meters. In addition to research work dealing with tumors and cancer, the Institute was active in the treatment of patients. It was staffed with about 80 personnel. The chief surgeon was Boleslaw Rutkowski.
- (90) Ulica Duboisa - partially surfaced with cobblestone and partially with dirt, this street was about eight meters wide.
- (91) Electric Materials Manufacturing Plant (exact name unrecalled) - located on ulica Duboisa, it consisted of two buildings. One was a three-story, plastered brick construction with a red tile, hipped roof, and measured 20 x 12 x 15 meters. The other building was a hall [redacted] the main production consisted of electric cables.
- (92) Steel Industry Projects Bureau (Biuro Projektow Przemyslu Hutniczego) - one of three such offices in Gliwice. It was located on ulica Duboisa in a "T"-shaped building, originally of prewar construction but enlarged in 1955. It was a four-story, plastered brick structure with hipped roofs covered with slate tile over the building's old portion and red tile over the new part. It measured 30 x 30 x 10 x 25 meters.
- (93) Ulica Bohaterow Ghetta Warszawskiego - a cobblestone street 10 meters wide.
- (94) Plac Piastow - a square, with a cobblestone surface except for its center part which was a dirt area utilized by public buses as a terminal.

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- (95) Railroad Bridge - spanning ulica Wilenska, it was of steel construction. It was about 10 meters long and 15 meters wide, accommodating approximately eight tracks.
- (96) Gliwice Industrial Construction Association (Gliwickie Przemyslowe Zjednoczenie Budowlane) - located on plac (square) Piastow, it was housed in a four-story, plastered brick building with a red tile, hipped roof. The building measured 20 x 10 x 20 meters. This office was in charge of a certain number of construction enterprises which performed the construction of various industrial buildings.
- (97) "1st of May" Iron and Steel Plant (Huta 1-szego Maja) - the plant, which in 1957 employed approximately 4,000 workers, was located on ulica Jagielonska. Its area measured 600 x 300 meters. The majority of the buildings were of prewar construction; however, following World War II, a certain number of new constructions were added, among them two huge halls which were constructed between 1951 and 1954. Both were of steel construction with brick skirts and had glass-paneled, gable roofs. One hall measured 120 x 50 x 20 meters, the other approximately 100 x 40 x 15 meters.
- [redacted] the plant had five or six tall smokestacks. The plant was operated on a 24-hour day with three shifts.
- (98) Ulica Jagielonska - a cobblestone street, 10 meters wide, and partially served by streetcar lines #1, 2 and 4.
- (99) Thermal Power Plant - located on ulica Jagielonska. Since it was surrounded by a wall and was some distance from the street, [redacted] two tanks (presumably for water), vertical-cylindrical in shape, of wooden construction, and measuring 12 meters in height and eight meters in diameter.
- (100) Office of the Silesian Polytechnic President - located on ulica Konarskiego in a one-story, plastered brick building with a flat tar paper roof. The building measured 40 x 8 x 5 meters.

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- (101) Silesian Polytechnic Mechanical Department - located on ulica Konarskiego in a five-story, plastered brick building with a slate-tile, hipped roof. The building measured 30 x 20 x 25 meters. The department also occupied a second building, Point (84).
- (102) Ulica Konarskiego - a cobblestone street 10 meters wide.
- (103) Gliwice Engineering Equipment Plant (Gliwickie Zakłady Urzadzen Technicznych) - located on ulica Robotnicza, the plant consisted of about 15 buildings. Five of these were halls of steel construction with brick skirts and glass-paneled roofs (exact type unrecalled). Each hall measured 20 x 15 x 10 meters. The remaining buildings varied in size and type but were predominantly of plastered brick and red brick construction. The plant employed approximately 1,500 workers and manufactured steel products such as beams, girders, etc., used in the construction of bridges and steel-frame buildings.
- (104) Storage Area - located on ulica Katowicka, it belonged to the Gliwice Industrial Construction Association, Point (96). It consisted of an open area which measured 100 x 100 meters, where construction materials and machinery were stored. It was surrounded by a three-meter-high wooden fence, and was guarded 24 hours a day by two industrial guards.
- (105) Militia Station - located on ulica Katowicka, it occupied the first and second floors of a four-story, plastered brick building with a red-tile, hipped roof. The building measured 15 x 8 x 15 meters. Of the militia force of about 40 men, 10 were usually on duty at the station. The remainder of the building consisted of private apartments.
- (106) Streetcar Line #2.
- (107) Ulica Pszczynska - a cobblestone street, 10 meters wide, served by streetcar line #2.
- (108) Association for Engineering Work (Zjednoczenie Robot Inzynierskich) - located on ulica Opowska, it consisted of four buildings. One was a

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"U"-shaped, one-story, wooden structure with a shed-type, tar paper roof; it measured 30 x 20 x 8 x 5 meters and housed offices. The second building was a two-story, plastered brick structure with a flat tar paper roof. It measured 10 x 8 x 8 meters and also housed offices. The third building, which consisted of garages, was a one-story, plastered brick construction with a flat, tar paper roof; it measured 20 x 5 x 5 meters and was to house eight trucks. The last building was a one-story, plastered brick structure with a flat, tar paper roof, measuring 20 x 10 x 5 meters. It housed workshops. This organization installed sewers, water pipes, and built new roads in conjunction with new constructions.

- (109) Ulica Debowa - a dirt street 15 meters wide.
- (110) Civic Theater - a converted indoor rifle and pistol range located on ulica Nowy Swiat.
- (111) Ulica Nowy Swiat - a cobblestone street eight meters wide.
- (112) Post Office - located on ulica Nowy Swiat, it occupied the ground floor of a three-story, plastered brick building with a red tile, gable roof. The building measured 10 x 8 x 10 meters.
- (113) Ulica Zygmunta Starego - a cobblestone street six meters wide, partially served by streetcar line #1.
- (114) Ulica Mickiewicza - a cobblestone street 10 meters wide.
- (115) Polish Military Border Guard Headquarters and Barracks - located on ulica Styczynskiego. [redacted] three buildings which were visible from the street obscured the rest of the area, [redacted]

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[redacted] The three buildings which could be viewed were arranged in a "U" position, one being parallel to the street, and the other two forming the wings, perpendicular to the street. They were identical. Each was a four-story, plastered brick structure with a red tile, gable roof and each measured 40 x 15 x 20 meters. The area was surrounded by a 2.5-meter-high brick wall. About 1,000 personnel were stationed here. [redacted]

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- (116) Ulica Styczynskiego - a cobblestone street, 10 meters wide and partially served by streetcar line #4.
- (117) Building - located on ulica Styczynskiego, half of this building was occupied by chemical industry offices (exact names unknown) and the other half by an infantry unit headquarters (designation unknown). It was a three-story plastered brick structure with a red tile, hipped roof and measured 50 x 20 x 15 meters. The building was eventually to be vacated by the military and to belong entirely to the chemical industry.
- (118) and (120) Army Non-Commissioned Officers and Officers' Family Housing Area - it consisted of about 30 to 40 assorted cottages with approximately two or three families residing in each dwelling.
- (119) Officers' Club - located on ulica Mieszka I in a three-story, plastered brick building equipped with a hipped roof covered with red tile. The building measured 30 x 20 x 15 meters. It included dining and recreation rooms, and a motion-picture theater.
- (121) Chemical Reagent Manufacturing Plant (Fabryka Odczynnikow Chemicznych) - located on ulica Sowinskiego, this was the only plant of its kind in Poland; it produced chemical reagents for all laboratories in Poland needing such materials. The plant consisted of four buildings. One was a four-story, plastered brick structure with either a gable or hipped roof covered with slate tile, and measured 30 x 15 x 20 meters. The second and third buildings were similar, each a one-story steel frame hall with red brick skirts and a gable-monitor type roof covered with tar paper. Each measured 25 x 15 x 10 meters. The last building was a postwar, two-story, plastered brick construction with a flat, tar paper roof, and measured 25 x 8 x 10 meters. About 600 workers were employed here. Located between the plant and the housing area, Point (118), were four to seven army barracks. The exact number could not be determined since only two of the buildings were visible from the street. They were identical,

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each a four-story, plastered brick structure with a slate tile, hipped roof, and measuring 30 x 15 x 20 meters. An infantry unit (designation and size unknown) was billeted here.

- (122) Gliwice Automobile Part Manufacturing Plant (Gliwicka Wytwarznia Czesci Samochodowych) - located on ulica Belojanisa, it consisted of five buildings. Three of these were identical halls, each of steel frame with brick skirt construction with gable-monitor type roofs covered with tar paper, and measuring 20 x 15 x 10 meters. The fourth building was a postwar, three-story, red brick structure with a red tile, hipped roof, and measured 20 x 10 x 15 meters. The last building was a two-story, red brick structure with a flat, tar paper roof, measuring 15 x 10 x 10 meters. The plant employed about 350 personnel.
- (123) Ulica Belojanisa - formerly known as ulica Labezka, this street was partially cobblestone and partially dirt and about 10 meters wide.
- (124) Gliwice Synthetic Products Plant (Gliwickie Zaklady Tworzyw Sztucznych) - located on ulica Jana Sliwki, the plant consisted of seven major buildings. Three of these were identical halls, each one-story high, steel frame with red brick skirt construction, with a glass-paneled, gable roof and measuring 20 x 15 x 15 meters. The construction of two additional such halls was to begin in 1958. The fourth building, a warehouse, was a three-story, red brick structure measuring 20 x 10 x 15 meters (roof type un recalled). The fifth building, also used for storage purposes, was a two-story, red brick construction which measured 15 x 10 x 10 meters (roof type un recalled). The sixth building was a three-story, plastered brick structure with a flat tar paper roof, and measured 15 x 8 x 12 meters. The last building was a one-story, wooden structure with a tar paper, gable roof, measuring 30 x 5 x 4 meters. The plant manufactured bakelite, hard rubber, and celluloid products. About 500 workers were employed here.
- (125) Ulica Wybrzeza Czerwonej Armii - partially cobblestone and partially dirt, this street was five meters wide.

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(126) Meat Products Plant - located on ulica Sienkiewicza in four buildings of red brick construction.

(127) Electric Machines Repair Shops (Zakłady Naprawy Maszyn Elektrycznych) - located on ulica Jana Sliwki in about five buildings and four halls. The plant was surrounded by a four-meter-high brick wall and could barely be seen from the outside, [redacted]

25X1

(128) Ulica Jana Sliwki - a cobblestone street, six meters wide.

(129) Wire Factory - located on ulica Duboisa, it was part of the plant located at Point (42). It consisted of four buildings. Two were identical halls of steel frame with brick skirt construction, each measuring 20 x 10 x 10 meters. The third building was a three-story, plastered brick structure with a flat tar paper roof, measuring 15 x 8 x 10 meters. The fourth and last building was a three-story, plastered brick structure with a gable roof (covering unrecalled). It measured 30 x 8 x 10 meters.

(130) Railroad Production Plant (Kolejowe Zakłady Produkcyjne) - located on ulica Wiartka Teodora, it consisted of three major buildings. Two were similar halls, each a red brick structure measuring 20 x 10 x 10 meters (roof type unrecalled). The third building was a four-story, red brick construction, with a slate tile, hipped roof, and measured 20 x 8 x 15 meters. [redacted]

25X1

(131) State Motor Vehicle Transportation Base (Baza Państwowej Komunikacji Samochodowej) - located on ulica Szobiszwicka, it consisted of four major buildings. One was a three-story, plastered brick structure with a slate tile, hipped roof, and measured 15 x 8 x 10 meters. The second building was a two-story, plastered brick construction with a flat tar paper roof, measuring 15 x 8 x 8 meters. The third building, which consisted of garages, was a two-story construction (type of construction unknown) with a flat tar paper roof, measuring 30 x 8 x 8 meters. The fourth building was a one-story hall of steel frame construction

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equipped with a glass-paneled, gable roof, and measuring 20 x 8 x 8 meters. The area measured 150 x 100 meters and was guarded 24 hours a day by industrial guards. It was surrounded by a fence (type and height unrecalled). The base was assigned about 40 buses and 100 trucks.

- (132) Chemical Plant (exact name unrecalled) - located on ulica Toszecka in four or five buildings. Only one building could be seen from the street; it was a three-story, plastered brick structure with a slate tile, hipped roof, and measured 20 x 8 x 10 meters. The plant was surrounded by a two-meter-high wooden fence.

25X1

- (133) Main Administration of Weights and Measures (Główny Urząd Wag i Miar) - located on ulica Toszecka, this office controlled all official weighing and measuring apparatus in the Gliwice area.
- (134) Militia Station - located on ulica Toszecka, it occupied the first and second floors of a four-story, plastered brick building with a red tile, hipped roof. The building measured 12 x 8 x 15 meters. The remainder of the building consisted of private apartments. About 20 men were always on duty here.
- (135) Ulica Toszecka - a cobblestone street, 10 meters wide.
- (136) Gliwice Purifying Plant (Gliwicka Fabryka Czyszczenia) - located on ulica Toszecka in three buildings. One was a one-story, plastered brick structure with a flat, tar paper roof, measuring 25 x 5 x 5 meters. The second building was a one-story hall of plastered brick construction with a gable, glass-paneled roof, and measured 20 x 10 x 6 meters. The last building was a three-story, red brick construction with a flat, tar paper roof, measuring 20 x 6 x 15 meters. The plant collected rags from various industrial installations which had been used by machine operators; the oily rags were processed, the oil was removed, refined and reused. About 150 workers, mostly women, were employed here.

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- (137) **Transportation Base For Construction Enterprises** - located on ulica Kolberga or ulica Torunska, it consisted of two buildings and a parking lot. The first building was a two-story, plastered brick structure with a flat, tar paper roof measuring 12 x 6 x 10 meters. The second building, which consisted of garages and a workshop, was a one-story structure (type of construction unrecalled) with a flat tar paper roof, and measured 20 x 5 x 5 meters. The area, which measured 100 x 100 meters, was surrounded by a 2.5-meter-high brick wall, and was guarded 24 hours a day by one industrial guard. About 40 trucks and several building construction machines were parked here after working hours.
- (138) **Railroad Underpass** - 20 meters long, five meters wide and four meters high. It was for pedestrian use only.
- (139) **Post Office** - located near the main railroad station, Point (140), it consisted of a three-story plastered brick building with a red tile, hipped roof, and measuring 20 x 15 x 15 meters.
- (140) **Main Railroad Station** - the station building was a four-story, plastered brick structure with a red tile, gable roof, measuring 80 x 20 x 25 meters. There were six tracks for passenger trains; four of these were electrified. The station was not damaged during World War II.
- (141) **Two City Foodstuff Warehouses** - located on plac (square) Piastowski. One was a two-story, plastered brick construction (roof type unrecalled) measuring 40 x 20 x 10 meters. The second building was a three-story, plastered brick structure (roof type unrecalled) which measured 10 x 5 x 10 meters.
- (142) **City Gas Works** - located on ulica NaPiaski, it consisted of one building and two gas tanks. The building was a three-story, plastered brick structure which measured 20 x 10 x 15 meters (roof type unrecalled). The tanks were of steel construction, vertical-cylindrical in shape, one measuring 20 meters in height and 12 meters in diameter, the other 10 meters in height and 12 meters in diameter.

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- (143) Ulica Tarnogorska - a cobblestone street, 10 meters wide.
- (144) Radio Station - located on ulica Tarnogorska in a three-story, plastered brick building with a red tile, hipped roof. The building measured 25 x 15 x 15 meters. Located behind the building were four antenna towers of wooden construction, each about 40 meters high. Until 1956, the station was used to jam Western radio broadcasts. In 1957, it was inactive. It was guarded by Corps of Interior Security (KBW) guards.
- (145) Ulica Elzbiety - street, partially surfaced with cobblestone and partially with dirt, eight meters wide.
- (146) Militia Station - located on ulica Lipowa, it occupied the ground floor of a three-story, plastered brick building which measured 10 x 8 x 10 meters (roof type unrecalled). The remainder of the building consisted of apartments.
- (147) Gliwice Fire-Resistant Materials Plant (Gliwickie Zakłady Materialow Ogniotrwalych) - located on ulica Swierczewskiego, it consisted of about five halls, five major buildings, and a number of smaller constructions. All the halls were of steel frame with brick skirt construction, with flat-monitor roofs covered with tar paper. The largest measured about 30 x 20 x 15 meters and the smallest, 15 x 10 x 8 meters. Each hall housed a furnace which was equipped with a 25-meter-high smokestack of brick construction. Of the five other major buildings, one was a postwar, plastered brick construction measuring 15 x 10 x 10 meters with a flat, tar paper roof. The second building was a three-story, plastered brick structure with a red tile, gable roof, measuring 12 x 8 x 12 meters. The third building was a three-story, plastered brick construction with a red tile, hipped roof, measuring 12 x 12 x 12 meters.

About 500 to 700 workers were employed here.

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- (148) New Residential Area - with six plastered brick buildings constructed during 1954 through 1956, each a four-story construction with a red tile,

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gable roof, measuring 10 x 8 x 15 meters. Also located here were the offices of the Steel Works Rebuilding Enterprise (Hutnicze Przedsiębiorstwo Remontowe), with workshops located at Point (207) and the city milk plant.

- (149) Ulica Dabrowskiego - a cobblestone street, 10 meters wide.
- (150) Railroad Dispensary - located on ulica Dabrowskiego in a three-story, plastered brick building with a slate tile, hipped roof. The building measured 12 x 12 x 10 meters. It was for railroad personnel use only.
- (151) Railroad Freight Yard - two sidings and three hangar-type buildings. One was a one-story, plastered brick structure with a flat, tar paper roof, and measured 70 x 10 x 10 meters. The other two buildings were identical red brick constructions with flat, tar paper roofs, each measuring 20 x 10 x 10 meters. The three buildings were located alongside the sidings and had sliding doors on both their lengths.
- (152) Road Overpass - spanning the rail line, it was a part of ulica Zabrska. It was of steel construction, quadrangular-deck-truss, supported by one concrete pillar and two concrete abutments. It was 70 meters long and 20 meters wide.
- (153) Ulica Hutnicza - street, partially surfaced with cobblestone and partially with dirt, eight meters wide.
- (154) Welding Institute (Instytut Spawalnictwa) - located on ulica Wiertka Teodora in two buildings, one a postwar, four-story, plastered brick construction with a red tile, hipped roof, measuring 20 x 15 x 20 meters. The second building was a one-story steel frame hall with red brick construction with a flat, monitor-type roof covered with tar paper, measuring 15 x 10 x 10 meters.
- (155) Ulica Robotnicza - street, cobblestone and dirt surface, six meters wide.
- (156) Brick Manufacturing Plant.
- (157) Ulica Paszozynska - street, cobblestone surface, eight meters wide and partially served by street-car line #2.

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- (158) Ulica Sosnicowicka - street, surfaced with cobblestone, asphalt and dirt, eight meters wide.
- (159) Sulphuric Acid Manufacturing Plant (Fabryka Kwasu Siarkowego) - located on ulica Bojkowska, it consisted of approximately three buildings and five storage tanks. Two of the buildings were of red brick construction, the third was plastered brick. The storage tanks were of steel construction and vertical-cylindrical in shape; three were identical, each measuring six meters in height and six meters in diameter. Each of the remaining two measured three meters in height and four meters in diameter. Sulphuric acid was manufactured here from pyrites imported from Bulgaria. The plant employed about 500 workers. The director was engineer Antoni Sabatowski.
- (160) Coal Mine "Gliwice" and Coke Plant "Gliwice" - the mine buildings consisted of five major buildings and numerous smaller constructions; one building was a four-story, red brick structure (roof type unrecalled) which measured 60 x 50 x 35 meters. It was equipped with a 75-meter-high (from ground level) tower which housed a shaft elevator used for both the transport of miners and removal of coal. The second building was a four-story, red brick structure with a tile, hipped roof, measuring 40 x 40 x 20 meters. The third building was a red brick construction with a tile, hipped roof and measured 40 x 20 x 20 meters. The fourth building, in which the coal was processed and washed, was of red brick construction, with a flat, tar paper roof and measured 60 x 30 x 25 meters. The fifth and last major building was a four-story, red brick structure with a flat, tar paper roof, and measured 30 x 20 x 20 meters; it was equipped with a 60-meter-high (from ground level) tower which housed a shaft elevator used to transport equipment and machinery. The mine employed about 4,000 personnel; its director was engineer Stanislaw Mieszczak, the technical director was engineer Lindner (fnu). The coke plant consisted of several buildings and oven batteries;

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the plant had three smokestacks. About 500 workers were employed here. All the coke produced by the plant was exported to East Germany.

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- (161) Narrow Gauge Railroad Station - located on ulica Pszozynska, the station building was a two-story, plastered brick structure with a slate tile, gable roof, measuring 10 x 5 x 10 meters.
- (162) Ulica Bojkowska - a cobblestone street, eight meters wide.
- (163) Steel Products Manufacturing Plant (KONSTROSTAL) - located on ulica Rybnicka in a one-story hall of steel frame with brick skirt construction (roof type unrecalled), measuring 20 x 8 x 6 meters. Produced here in limited quantity were small machine tools such as electric saws, small hydraulic presses, etc.
- (164) Brick Manufacturing Plant - located on ulica Rybnicka, its annual production was 4,500,000 bricks.
- (165) New Residential Area - with 40 to 50 buildings constructed during 1954 through 1957. All were similar three-story, plastered brick constructions with red tile, gable roofs, each measuring 15 x 8 x 12 meters.
- (166) Ulica Rybnicka - street, partially cobblestone and partially asphalt, eight meters wide. It led south to a small airfield (not indicated on overlay) which was equipped with a hangar and a 200-meter-long and 20-meter-wide concrete runway. The field was used only by the Gliwice Aero Club.
- (167) Street - name unrecalled, partially cobblestone and partially dirt, six meters wide.
- (168) Rifle Range - used by local military units.
- (169) Street - name unrecalled, about six meters wide, cobblestone and dirt.
- (170) Army Barracks - the entrance was located on ulica Belojanisa. Each of the eight identical "U"-shaped buildings was of red brick construction with a tile, gable roof, and measured 30 x 20 x 8 x 20 meters. the buildings may have been three separate buildings placed closely together to form a "U",

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in which case the total number of structures would be 24 instead of eight. Also located here were several smaller constructions which appeared to be warehouses and garages. The barracks area, which measured 300 x 200 meters, was surrounded by a 2.5-meter-high, wire mesh fence. [redacted] about 2,000 infantry troops were quartered here.

25X1

- (171) Ulica Stare Gliwice - asphalt street, six meters wide.
- (172) Brick Manufacturing Plant.
- (173) Military Training Area - a sod area measuring 500 x 500 meters and equipped with an obstacle course. Local infantry units trained here.
- (174) Turnpike - formerly a part of the German autobahn network. It led east to Bytom (N 50-21, E 18-58) and west to Wroclaw; certain sections of the turnpike between the latter city and Gliwice had never been completed. It was in excellent condition in the Gliwice area.
- (175) Klodnica River - a tributary of the Odra River. It was three meters wide in this area.
- (176) Technical Equipment Installation Enterprise (Przedsiębiorstwo Montażu Urządzeń Technicznych) - it consisted of three buildings; one was a four-story, plastered brick structure with a red tile, hipped roof, measuring 20 x 10 x 20 meters. The two other buildings were identical one-story halls of steel frame with red brick skirt construction and gable-monitor, tar paper roofs, each measuring 20 x 10 x 10 meters. The enterprise installed various machines and equipment for metallurgical plants. It employed about 300 workers. Also located in this area were approximately eight additional buildings, the majority of them three-story, brick structures with red tile, gable roofs. They housed a number of small enterprises which performed services for the steel industry and the nearby port, Point (177). Between the latter buildings and the port were a number of warehouses and storage areas where a variety of materials were awaiting transport. The storage areas were equipped with a great number of railroad sidings and spurs.

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- (177) Gliwice Canal Port Facilities - consisted of two docks of stone-block construction which could accomodate four barges simultaneously. The docks were equipped with three large and five smaller cranes (weight-lifting capacities unknown). Also located here was a number of railroad sidings. The port was chiefly used to transport coal from Gliwice and iron ore and timber to Gliwice. In addition to Polish barges, East German and Czechoslovak barges could also be seen.
- (178) Railroad Line - ESG, it consisted of about eight tracks running west to Labedy (N 50-20, E 18-37) where it branched off into two double tracks, one leading to Kedierzyn (N 50-01, E 18-12) and the other to Pyskowice (N 50-24, E 18-36).
- (179) Ulica Portowa - a cobblestone street, six meters wide.
- (180) Turnpike Bridge - spanning the Klodnica River and ulica Portowa, its superstructure was of steel construction supported by steel girders. It was 40 meters long, 20 meters wide and 15 meters high.
- (181) Scrap Iron Storage Area (Zbiornica Zlomu) - scrap iron was transported here by railroad; it was then sorted, cut with acetylene torches and shipped by railroad to various iron and steel plants. The area measured 600 x 600 meters and was surrounded by a 2.5-meter-high, wire mesh fence.
- (182) Turnpike - same as Point (174).
- (183) Cobblestone Street - name unrecalled, six meters wide.
- (184) Cobblestone and Dirt Street - name unrecalled, five meters wide.
- (185) Highway Bridge - spanning the turnpike, Point (174), it was part of ulica Toszecka and was of steel construction with steel girder supports. It was 20 meters long and 10 meters wide.
- (186) Metallurgical Factory (exact name unknown) - consisting of three major buildings; one a three-story, plastered brick structure with a slate tile,

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gable roof, measuring 20 x 10 x 15 meters, the second a two-story, plastered brick construction with a slate tile, hipped roof, measuring 15 x 10 x 10 meters. The third building was a one-story, red brick hall measuring 20 x 10 x 10 meters (roof type unrecalled). The factory also had several smaller constructions. Production consisted of some type of machinery.

- (187) Ulica Mysliwska - a cobblestone and dirt street, five meters wide.
- (188) Army Training Area - it measured 150 x 100 meters and had a rifle and machinegun range. Local infantry units trained here.
- (189) Ulica Tarnogorska - cobblestone street, 10 meters wide.
- (190) Road Bridge - spanning the turnpike, Point (174), it was part of ulica Tarnogorska and was identical in size and construction to Point (185).
- (191) Building Construction Machinery Repair Shop and Parking Area - it belonged to the Urban Construction Administration (Zarząd Budownictwa Miejskiego) and consisted of a 150 x 150 meter lot and two sheds (type of construction unknown). One of the sheds housed a repair shop; the other was used to shelter equipment. The area was surrounded by a 2.5-meter-high wooden fence and was guarded 24 hours a day by one industrial guard. About 30 to 40 various building construction machines were parked here at all times.
- (192) Factory - name and type unknown. It was located on ulica Tarnogorska and consisted of two buildings 25X1
- (193) Chemical Technical School (Technikum Chemiczne) - located on ulica Okrzeji in one four-story, red brick building with a red tile, hipped roof, measuring 50 x 30 x 20 meters, and two smaller buildings of red brick construction with slate tile, gable roofs. This institution was high school level.
- (194) Streetcar Lines #1, 2 and 4.

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- (195) Ulica Okrzeji - street, with a partially cobblestone and partially dirt surface, 10 meters wide.
- (196) Ulica Chorzowska - cobblestone street, eight meters wide and served by streetcar lines #1, 2 and 4.
- (197) Railroad Technical School (Technikum Kolejowe) - located on ulica Chorzowska, in a four-story, plastered brick construction with a red tile, hipped roof, measuring 20 x 20 x 20 meters. Future railroad technicians such as station masters were trained here.
- (198) Bridge - spanning the turnpike, Point (174), it was a single-span reinforced concrete structure measuring 20 meters in length and 10 meters in width.
- (199) Gliwice Chemical Equipment Manufacturing Plant (Gliwickie Zaklady Budowy Urzadzen Chemicznych) - located on ulica Chorzowska, it consisted of about 15 buildings. Four were similar halls of steel frame with red brick skirt construction, with tar paper, gable-monitor roofs, each measuring 40 x 20 x 15 meters. The fifth building was a four-story, plastered brick structure with a flat, tar paper roof, measuring 40 x 20 x 20 meters. A sixth building was a three-story, red brick construction which measured 20 x 10 x 15 meters (roof type unrecalled). The seventh building was a one-story, plastered brick structure with a flat, tar paper roof, measuring 30 x 10 x 6 meters. The eighth building was a two-story, plastered brick construction with a flat, tar paper roof, measuring 10 x 10 x 10 meters; this last building was the boiler house. [redacted] the remaining buildings [redacted] were all of red brick construction, the majority with flat, tar paper roofs. The plant was surrounded by a two-meter-high plastered brick wall on its north, south and east sides, and wire mesh on the west side where a railroad spur entered the plant area. The plant manufactured machines and equipment for the chemical industry. It employed 500 workers.
- (200) Bridge - over the turnpike, it was identical to Point (198).
- (201) Klodnicki Canal - about 2.5 meters wide, used for flood control and sewage.

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- (202) Turnpike Bridge - spanning the Klodnicki Canal, Point (201). It was a single span, reinforced concrete construction measuring 20 x 4 meters.
- (203) Klodnicki Canal Branch.
- (204) Gliwice Insulating Materials Plant (Gliwicka Fabryka Srodkow Izolacyjnych - ISOLA) - located on ulica Towarowa, it consisted of approximately 10 buildings. The main production here consisted of glass-wood manufactured from factory slag.
- (205) Metal Casting Institute (Instytut Odlewnictwa) - located on ulica Towarowa, it consisted of two buildings. One was a four-story plastered brick construction with a slate tile, hipped roof, measuring 30 x 20 x 20 meters. The second building was a one-story steel frame hall with brick skirt construction and a flat-monitor, tar paper roof. It measured 30 x 15 x 10 meters. The director of the institute was Professor Gabriel Kulagin.
- (206) Gliwice Steel Constructions Plant (Gliwicka Fabryka Konstrukcji Stalowych) - located on ulica Towarowa, it consisted of six to eight buildings. Two were identical one-story steel frame halls with plastered brick skirt construction and flat-monitor, tar paper roofs. Each measured 50 x 20 x 10 meters. A third building was a three-story, plastered brick structure measuring 20 x 10 x 10 meters (roof type unrecalled). The plant had one 20-meter-high, red brick smokestack.
- (207) Gliwice Scrap Iron Industry Plant (Gliwicki Zaklad Przemyslu Zlomu) - located on ulica Towarowa, it consisted of five or six buildings. One was a one-story steel frame hall with red brick skirt construction and a flat-monitor roof covered with tar paper. The hall measured 40 x 20 x 10 meters. The rest of the buildings were two or three-story, red brick constructions with gable and flat, tar paper roofs.

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- (208) Streetcar Yard - located on ulica Chorzowska, it consisted of one huge steel frame hall with plastered brick construction measuring 100 x 40 x 12 meters (roof type unrecalled). The hall had a series of sidings where streetcars were sheltered overnight and where maintenance was performed. This was Gliwice's only streetcar yard. It also included an additional three or four buildings of plastered brick construction with red tile, hipped roofs which housed various offices and facilities. The yard was surrounded by a two-meter-high, plastered brick wall and was guarded 24 hours a day by industrial guards.
- (209) Locomotive Repair Yard - in which was located one crescent-shaped maintenance hall of steel frame and truss of red brick construction with a sawtooth, glass-paneled roof. Its outer length was about 150 meters, the inner length about 120 meters, the width 30 meters and height 15 meters. One turn-table was centered directly in front of the inner length; a second turn-table was to the rear of the outer length. Only steam-powered locomotives were repaired here.
- (210) Railroad Yard Facilities - an area of 10 to 12 buildings, the majority of which were three-story structures of red brick construction with flat, tar paper roofs. The average size of each building was about 15 x 3 x 10 meters. Housed here was a variety of railroad facilities such as a hotel and mess for railroad men, workshops and offices. Water and coal for locomotives were also stored in this area.
- (211) Railroad Equipment Repair Plant (Zaklady Naprawcze Sprzetu Kolejowego) - a large installation which consisted of numerous buildings and halls.

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The majority of the buildings were of red brick construction; the halls had sawtooth, glass-paneled roofs and the rest of the buildings had flat, tar paper roofs. About 100 railroad cars were completely reconditioned here daily. The plant area, which measured 1,000 x 500 meters, was entirely fenced in by a two-meter-high, red brick wall on its south, east and west sides, and by a wooden fence on its north side.

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- (212) Railroad Bridges - about six to eight bridges located side by side over the Klodnicki Canal, Point (201), each bridge accommodating one track. They were all identical, of the tied-arch type with a steel superstructure supported by reinforced concrete abutments. Each bridge was about 20 meters long and five meters wide. They were spaced at a distance of about 50 meters; in other words, if the gaps between all of them were filled to form a single six or eight track bridge, such a bridge would measure 20 x 50 meters.
- (213) Railroad Line - ESG, double track, leading east to Makosow (N 50-1, E 18-46).
- (214) Klodnicki Canal Branch.
- (215) Railroad Line - ESG, double track, leading east to Bytom (N 50-21, E 18-58).
- (216) Railroad Station "Sosnica" - the station building was a three-story, plastered brick construction with a red tile, gable roof, measuring 25 x 10 x 5 meters. There were four tracks for passenger trains, none of which was electrified.
- (217) Railroad Line - ESG, double track and electrified, leading east to Katowice.
- (218) New Housing Area - with 30 to 40 identical buildings, each three stories high, of plastered brick construction, with a red tile, gable roof, and measuring 15 x 10 x 15 meters. The buildings were constructed between 1953 and 1956.
- (219) Ulica Sosnicowicka - cobblestone and asphalt street, six meters wide.
- (220) Militia Station - located on ulica Skarbnika in Sosnica, a suburb of Gliwice, it was housed in a three-story, plastered brick building with a slate tile, gable roof, measuring 10 x 10 x 15 meters.
- (221) Ulica Skarbnika - cobblestone street, seven meters wide.
- (222) Ulica Sosnicowicka - street, same as Point (219).

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- (223) Factory (name and type unknown) - it consisted of two buildings. One was a one-story steel frame hall with red brick skirt construction and a flat-monitor, tar paper roof. The hall measured 30 x 15 x 15 meters. The other building was a three-story, plastered brick construction with a red tile, gable roof, measuring 10 x 8 x 12 meters.
- (224) Sewage Canal - utilized by several factories in the area.
- (225) Klodnicki River - same as Point (179).
- (226) Cobblestone Street - name unrecalled, seven meters wide.
- (227) Street - name unrecalled, cobblestone and dirt, six meters wide.
- (228) "Sosnica" Coal Mine Shaft - equipped with a 40-ter-high tower attached to a four-story, red brick building with a red tile, hipped roof, measuring 40 x 20 x 20 meters. The tower's elevator was utilized for both the transport of personnel and removal of coal. This was a relatively new shaft, completed in 1953.
- (229) "Sosnica" Coal Mine Coal-Rinsing Plant - one seven-story, reinforced concrete building with a flat, tar paper roof and measuring 100 x 40 x 30 meters. The plant was of Soviet design and was completely equipped with Soviet manufactured machinery. Its construction, which was begun in 1953, was to be completed in 1958.
- (230) Highway Bridge - spanning a "Sosnica" coal mine railroad spur. It was a single arch, reinforced concrete construction 20 meters long and six meters wide. It was constructed between 1955 and 1957.

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